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IMPORTANT FRO WASHINGTON.

Resignation of Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State.

The Reason for the Step, and Who will Succeed Him.

SECRETARY THOMPSON WILL ALSO RESIGN.

Rumored Intention of President Buchanan to Abdicate.

Coercion Speeches to be Made by Senators Douglas and Wade.

PROBABLE EFFECT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Another Meeting of the House Special Committee.

LATEST REPORTS FROM THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 14.

The resignation of Secretary CASS created a great sensation in political circles here. Although it was rumored early this morning, it was not consummated till late this afternoon. Various causes have been assigned. One report attributes it to the President's course towards Peru, in refusing to arbitrate our difficulties, and withdrawing Mr. CLAY. Another says it was because the President refused to send troops to strengthen the garrison at Fort Moultrie; and still another, to escape the odium attaching to the Administration, which he charges with complicity in the secession programme.

All these reports are untrue, as I have been informed by the veteran patriot and statesman himself. Gen. CASS is a native of the United States which adopted the Constitution. He lived in the town where the Convention was held; remembers distinctly the rejoicings at the birth of the Confederacy; has grown with its growth and strengthened with its strength, and he is now unwilling to be present at its last expiring gasp. Having witnessed its birth, he says he is unwilling to remain here to witness its dissolution. Hence he retires from the Cabinet, but with the kindest feelings for President BUCHANAN and each member of the Cabinet, whom he complimented highly as honorable and patriotic men.

Mr. TRESCOTT, Assistant Secretary of State, resigned yesterday, but holds over a few days for the appointment of a successor. I have also reliable authority for saying that Secretary THOMPSON will resign, probably on Monday. Other members of the Cabinet may follow, and it is rumored that the President himself may abdicate.

In the conversation upon the affairs of the Union between the President and the Cabinet, the President and Gen. CASS are said to have shed tears at the probable fate of the country.

No one has yet been named as successor to Gen. CASS. Mr. LEDYARD declines taking the place of Mr. TRESCOTT.

The good feeling of last night is dissipated to-day by authentic information that Judge DOUGLAS, on Tuesday next, will deliver a speech taking strong ground in favor of coercion. Mr. WADE, of Ohio, will take a similar stand on Monday. These speeches, it is represented by Secessionists, will precipitate an immediate collision in South Carolina, and strengthen the rapidly-growing disunion feeling in the Cotton States. It is probable that there will be no Legislation this Winter should these speeches be made as prepared.

Private letters from Louisiana represent the State as certain to secede at once. Ex-Secretary CONRAD, of FILLMORE's Cabinet, has written a letter urging immediate secession. The bill calling a Convention passed the Legislature almost instantly.

Col. ALLEN, of Georgia, the head of the pre-emption division of the General Land Office, an open and avowed secessionist and a special favorite of Mr. COBB, is now on a visit to Georgia, on leave of absence, for the purpose of exciting the feeling in that State upon the subject of disunion. While absent, his pay still goes on.

The Select Committee had another long session to-day. Mr. CORWIN brought in his proposition, the main feature of which is giving the people of a Territory the exclusive right to elect officers and make their own laws, subject to the Constitution of the United States. This was combated by KELLOGG and others, as carrying Slavery into all the Territories under the Dred Scott decision, and without coming to a vote the Committee adjourned over to Monday.

A plan is proposed, and will probably be put in execution if enough consent, to call a caucus of all the Republican members, to consider the present crisis, and what should be the action of the Committee. I am satisfied that, although the resolutions passed are interpreted as meaning nothing, yet only a few Republicans comparatively can or will support them. The caucus may be prevented by the conservatives, but if held, it will probably result in a break-up.

Great efforts will be made before Monday to prevent certain Republicans from making strong speeches, who are much incensed at the recent attacks upon the North.

Private accounts from Alabama, received by members of the Government to-day, say that the conservatives think they will carry the State sure. If so, time will be gained, and South Carolina will go out alone. The Border State men are doing their utmost to bring this about.

Much feeling has arisen because members of the Special Committee have retailed the proceedings, and a resolution was passed to-day prohibiting it. The Committee will report on Monday or Tuesday.

MILES, of South Carolina left to-night. The rest of the delegation will withdraw formally, presenting, as they believe, the most imposing spectacle ever witnessed in the history of the world.

The Pacific Railroad scheme on PERHAM's plan is being vigorously pressed, and has many friends. It seems to be a good project.

Miss LANE's Saturday morning receptions commence to-morrow, although it has been previously announced that all festivities at the White House would be suspended, for political reasons. O. P. Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 14.

There is no doubt whatever that Gen. CASS has resigned as Secretary of State. Regret is everywhere expressed in consequence. The indications are that Ex-Gov. DICKINSON, of New-York, will be the successor, though these are not altogether reliable.

There is but little if any confidence in the assurances that South Carolina will not resist the Federal authorities during the administration of President BUCHANAN. They are regarded as mere promises, to quiet apprehensions in an official quarter.

Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT has expressed the opinion that additional forces should be sent to South Carolina for the protection of the public property. The President, however, is still opposed to such increase for prudential reasons, being apprehensive that it would but augment the present excitement.

There was an understanding among the select Committee of Thirty three to-day that their proceedings, excepting as to results, shall be regarded as private, and therefore not to be revealed for publication. It is known, however, that several propositions, looking to political conciliation, were presented and read, but not acted upon. Several gentlemen made speeches, and opinions were interchanged. The prospect of accommodation is about the same as it was yesterday. In order to afford time for consideration, an adjournment till Monday took place.

The publication of the manifesto of the Southern members has produced a depressing effect among the conservatives, who say they are now satisfied the former are opposed to any political compromise or accommodation whatever.

It is generally reported that Mr. DOUGLAS' speech next week will be of a coercive character against secession.

Senator WILSON's letter, addressed to CALEB CUSHING, will appear in to-morrow's *National Republican*.

PERHAM's People's Pacific Railroad bill, embracing three routes, has been referred to the House Special Committee on that subject.

Paymaster JOHN S. CUNNINGHAM has been ordered to the sloop-of-war *Macedonian*.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

DISPATCHES AND CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ATLAS AND ARGUS ON THE CRISIS.

ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 14.

The *Atlas* and *Argus* of to-morrow morning will publish an elaborate article on our country's dangers and the remedy, in which it is proposed that Mr. LINCOLN's Administration shall acquiesce in the construction of the Constitution, substantially settled by the Supreme Court of the United States, which puts Southern property on an equality with Northern property in the Territories, and that the following amendment be made to the Constitution of the United States.

"The Congress may establish governments for the Territories of the United States; and any Territory having a population equal to the constituency of one Member of Congress, and having adopted, by a vote of the citizens of the United States resident therein, a Constitution, Republican in form, may be admitted by the Congress into this Union as a State; and neither the Congress nor the people of a Territory, during the territorial condition, shall by legislation or otherwise, annul or impair rights of property recognized by the laws of any of the States.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION OF BOSTON.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 14.

A special meeting of the Young Men's Christian Union was held last night in Tremont Temple, for prayer for the preservation of the Union of the States. Bishop EASTBURN made an address. There was a large attendance, and a deep feeling was manifested.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

PUBLIC FEELING IN CHARLESTON—THE LEADING MEN IN THE SECESSION MOVEMENT—MISGIVINGS ABOUT THE ISSUE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sunday, Dec. 9, 1860.

In South Carolina even, the belief is not unfrequently expressed that Mr. LINCOLN will prove a conservative President, and will disappoint the radical Republicans. Such an opinion, which only the more candid and intelligent admit, is never uttered by political leaders before the people, who have been taught the most absurd notions in regard to the President elect, and the Republican Party generally. They have been taught to believe that the first and intended legitimate result of Mr. LINCOLN's election would be the passage of laws hostile to Slavery in the separate States, and in some quarters the belief is general that the abolition of Slavery and the turning of all the negroes loose on the community must follow the success of the Republican Party. Equally prevalent is the belief that fugitive slaves are in no instance returned by Free States; that the Fugitive Slave law is a dead letter, and the Personal Liberty laws the only ones concerning fugitives enforced at the North. It is not unfrequent that you hear men who have reputations for intelligence and fairness asserting these falsehoods. Whether they do not know better, or resort to misrepresentation to inflame the popular mind, is only to be inferred. In this and a thousand other similar ways the people are led to believe that the Union is a positive burden and a curse.

I am assured that among the slaves, particularly out of the cities, where any notion at all prevails of Mr LINCOLN, it is that he is a negro. Such as have not that impression, have an idea that an individual has been chosen President who is a great friend of theirrs, and will in some way change their condition. The only explanation I have heard for this is that the term "*Black* Republican" has no other signification to the African mind.

In this State, the Northern man who has the largest share of public confidence is CHARLES O'CONOR, of your city. His letters and speeches incident to the Union demonstrations last Winter and Spring have gained for him this distinction. Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR appears to be kindly remembered. Mr. BUCHANAN is esteemed at his true value, and is spoken of as we are enjoined to speak of a bridge that carries us safe over. In reality the nullifiers feel that, at this moment, they practically have no such friend as the "Old Public Functionary."

In this State the nullifiers feel the absence of some great mind to lead them in the emergency. They have any number of statesmen of wonderful capacity—in their own estimation; but there is no one among them all who is generally recognized as a safe and sure guide, like CALHOUN. R. BARNWELL RHETT, who has perhaps been the most persistent nullifier, is not conceded the qualities of a leader. His prudence, if not his fidelity, is much distrusted. This distrust has of late very much increased, and the gentleman will scarcely have the influence in the ensuing Convention, and in moulding the new order of things, that he and his clique counted on. Ex-Judge MAGRATH will probably come prominently into the foreground in this connection. Though he refused to run for the Convention, yet so generally was he recognized as the man for the times, that he received almost every vote cast. He was pressed forward by the more moderate class, who feared to be led by RHETT, and the ultras dared not oppose him. Senator HAMMOND is considered the leading mind, the only statesman South Carolina has, but he has not the qualities of a leader. Indolence and an organic indisposition to mix in troublous times, is alleged as the principal drawback in his case. Besides, it is even suggested that in reality his heart is not deeply engaged in the cause of nullification, as it at present flourishes, in spite of what he speaks and writes on the subject.

Sometimes a chance remark expresses more than a labored speech. Thus the other day, a gentleman of position declared that "South Carolina was bound to go out of the Union, even though she came back again within a week." I do not believe that the idea of an ultimate return is entirely banished from the minds of a considerable share of the masses, and perhaps of the leaders also. This is evident from the fact that RHETT & Co., undertook to pledge candidates against ever returning to the Union, and many of them—some of whom were successful—refused to make the pledge. The fact that little thought is given to the future kind of Government South Carolina shall have, and the general dispotion, not to discuss that question, favors this suggestion. The conceived necessity to vindicate the position of the State and the policy to which she stands committed—a point of honor, as it is deemed—unquestionably carries thousands to lengths which their judgments do not approve. "We will go out, if we come back again." How much there is in the qualification, the future will disclose. There evidently is not complete faith in all the plans of secession. Commerce is the safest borometer of this. Hence we find shippers and owners of vessels here are hurrying away their ships and cargoes, evidently not daring to trust them to the uncertainty which will follow secession.

The South Carolina slaveholders and planters who want cheaper slaves and more of them are going to secede for an impracticability, to wit.: the *Slave-trade*. The civilized world will not tolerate the piracy, and the enterprise will fail. But unquestionably, in the distracted state of things which secession will usher in—all favorable to the landing of slavers on her coast, inviting the trade and aiding it so far as possible, if not positively legalizing it—South Carolina may safely count on receiving a large influx of African slaves by direct importation. She will be a second Cuba, only worse. This feature has not escaped the attention, as it inspires the hopes, of the nullifiers. To this extent with slaveholders, nullification will be beneficial. But not long would Carolina be permitted to make herself a nuisance. The civilized nations would unite to put a stop to the illegitimate traffic.

Another impracticable idea is that which supposes that Charleston, as a free port, will come to be a city of the first magnitude—indeed, rival New-York. This is one phase of the delusion, and goes far to reconcile the commercial population of Charleston, who are all its victims, to the perils of secession and revolution.

The ensuing Convention will immediately pass the secession ordinance; but there is considerable doubt whether it will not be made to take effect at a much later day than was first contemplated. RODERICK.

THE STARVATION QUESTION.

HOW THE DISUNION MOVEMENT AFFECTS MANUFACTURERS.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 12, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having been a reader of your paper from its beginning, I have come to regard its statements, as I know thousands throughout the country do, as reliable. I believe it is so regarded in the South, as well as North and West. At this critical period in our national affairs, when so much that is absolutely false regarding the doings and condition of the people in various parts of the country is published abroad, and especially when it is necessary to correct public opinion in the South in regard to the condition of the masses of the laboring people of the North, I wish to make a short statement in regard to the condition of the people in this "Birmingham of the United States."

Although business is much affected and our manufacturers have but little to encourage them in the future, we have no suffering amongst our artizans and working-people, nor is there any money pressure upon our manufacturers.

To judge from the cheerful spirit of both mill-owners and workmen, you would never suppose that a large portion of the people of our country were in a state of almost open rebellion, and *that* a part of the country which has been largely supplied from this great workshop with their cotton and cane wagons, ploughs, &c., used upon their plantations.

Could your "*gentlemanly correspondent*" at Bairdstown, Oglethorp County, Georgia, look in upon our cheerful, frugal, and industrious and happy (although very sooty) people, he would abandon his idea of starving the working people of the North into submission to the behests of our Southern *Lords*.

The truth is the Southern people are wonderfully ignorant of the condition of the working people of the North. They class them with the "poor white folks" of the South, for while many active, energetic mechanics from the North have in late years gone South, the mass of the Southern mechanics have been those who, by want of skill and energy and industry, have failed to succeed at home in the North. This I know from personal observation.

Let your "Bairdstown" friend, then, know that here, in a city and vicinity of 130,000 inhabitants, we have no suffering now, nor any in prospect. That our well-doing and frugal people have all something laid up for a "rainy day," as witness the reports of our "Savings Banks," and that if the South are waiting the starvation of our people into submission to their demands, they may have to transfer their hopes to generations yet unborn. The public mind throughout the western part of our State is coming to regard the course of the Southern Secessionists as only to be characterized as *treason*, and as such deserving only the reward of *treason*.

The Douglas men have, until lately, regarded the whole affair as not concerning them, and as between Republicans and Southern Secessionists, but now they begin to see that their hero, having been egged by the high-minded and honorable people of the South, they are in no better standing with the South than open Republicans. J. B. S.

DISUNION AS VIEWED ABROAD.

HOW ENGLAND AND FRANCE WILL REGARD A SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

From the London Times, Nov. 29.

Democratic institutions are now on their trial in America. It would be a strange coincidence if the same year should witness the accomplishment of Italian unity under a constitutional monarchy and the disruption of a far mightier Union under the dislocating agency of Federal Republicanism. WASHINGTON, like ALEXANDER, was troubled in his last days by misgivings as to the solidity of his own workmanship. He had found American patriotism strong enough to brave in a good cause the armies of GEORGE III., but would it be proof against the selfishness of prosperity, the meanness of party and personal interests, the fierceness of provincial jealousies? Could the dignified and statesmanlike moderation of the founders of liberty be transmitted to their successors, or would later growth develop those harsher and vulgar qualities which too often appear in the Anglo-Saxon character? We dare not say that the experiment is yet complete. Two generations have amply sufficed to confirm and transcend the experience of antiquity as to the expansive energies of a Democracy, but its capability of cohesion still remains open to question. At a crisis like the present the centrifugal seems more than a counterpoise to the centripetal force, if we are to take the Southerners at their word. The proud traditions of the great Western Republic, the ties of laws, language, religion and national character, the dictates of a higher and more comprehensive self-respect, and the respect of European Powers, are to be cast to the winds when they conflict with local prejudices and the salaries of a class of gentlemen who took their appointments subject to this uncertainty. The enemies of Democracy have always asserted that it cannot rise to the conception of a great national idea, and that for want of this vivifying principle it carries in itself the germ of its own decay. The opponents of cotton have even denied the assumed liberality of the commercial spirit, and retorted that, if circumstances were changed, merchants and manufacturers would not show less blindness or selfishness than farmers and landlords. It has been reserved for the "fire-eating" slave owners of South Carolina and Georgia to verify this taunt, and to seek for precedents of party warfare, not in the history of the United States, but in the continental system of NAPOLEON, in the Berlin Decree, and the English Orders in Council.

We are far from considering the proceeding adopted in South Carolina and Georgia as irrepressible, or taking it for granted that they will be imitated by other cotton-producing States, much less by those which, though nominally Southern, have natural affinities with the North. Even the Governor of Georgia, though he recommends the imposition of prohibitory duties on imports from the North, the "repeal of all parts of the Penal and Civil Code protecting the lives, liberties and properties of the citizens of the States where unfriendly laws exist," and other mad and revolutionary measures, shrinks from the responsibility of sending delegates to a Southern Convention. The resignation of their offices by the Federal employes at Charleston has not yet been accepted at Washington, and the sanguinary rhodomontade of Gov. BROWN probably sounds less formidable to those who hear it than to us who read it. We Englishmen are sparing of our words, and little know how far bluster may be carried before barking passes into biting. The threat of secession is the standard resource of a mob, and the Roman *plebs* often started for the Mons Sacer, and actually encamped there more than once, without permanently separating from the Republic. There, however, the malcontents had a vantage-ground which here belongs to the established Government. The security of the city and the lives of their patrician oppressors depended on their coöperation against foreign enemies, whereas here it is the personal safety of the Southern planters that is guaranteed by the North. That great social question, which inspires an interest immeasurably more intense and absorbing than all the political watchwords of Europe, has a two-fold bearing on the present crisis, and if it furnishes a motive in favor of secession it furnishes a more overpowering motive against it. "It is a singular fact," says one of our American cotemporaries, "that States in a position secure against injury from the non-execution of the Fugitive Slave Law are the only States making the non-execution of this law a pretext for secession." But are these refractory citizens prepared to be closeted beyond the reach of call with their own "domestic institution?" Is it certain that in such States as South Carolina and Mississippi, where the slaves outnumber the white population, the masters could dispense with the aid of their Northern brethren in a servile war? Or, turning to another item in the same calculation of expediency, would South Carolina, whose exports exceed in value her imports, in the proportion of seven to one, be the gainer by a system of mercantile exclusion? *Can any sane man believe that England and France will consent, as is now suggested, to stultify the policy of half a century for the sake of an extended cotton trade, and to purchase the favor of Charleston and Milledgeville by recognizing what has been called "the isothermal law, which impels African labor towards the tropics" on the other side of the Atlantic?* Will the suspension of payments in specie *improve the credit of the recusant States*, and will an independent Administration prove an economical expedient to States who have hitherto borne a very small share of the public burdens? These are considerations that may be drowned in the passions of the hour, but which will, we still believe, assert themselves as the movement becomes more regular and orderly. We have confidence, not only in the discretion of Mr. LINCOLN, but in that of Mr. BUCHANAN, who, in the remaining months of his Presidentship, may do much to mitigate these desperate and ruinous counsels.

Of one thing the Democrats may be well assured—*that the character and prestige of the several United States in the eyes of Europe depend on their Federal union.* Lord NORTH saw this when he skillfully proposed a compromise, which would have had the effect of isolating some from the rest, and BURKE resisted his scheme of conciliation on that very ground. "*Hoc Ithacus velit*;"—the stubborn and mutinous spirit of the South is falling into the tactics of the enemies of American independence. *Let there be no mistake as to English public opinion on this subject. If we have paid a sincere homage to the rising greatness of America, it has not been to that which the Southerners are so anxious to conserve, but to that which they are striving to destroy. All that is noble and venerable in the United States is associated with the Federal Constitution. It is not the demonstrations of Southern ruffianism in Congress, or the fillibustering aggrandizement of the South, from the Mexican annexations downwards, or the Fugitive Slave law, or the Dred Scott decision, or the Kansas-Nebraska act—it is not these, or any other triumph of Democratic insolence during their ascendency of half a century, that has commanded the sympathy and admiration of Europe.* We have judged these things leniently, as the actions of great men and great nations ought to be judged, because we knew the perilous conditions under which so mighty an enterprise as the civilization of America must of necessity be carried out, and have confidence in the practical good sense of the American character. A certain hectoring tone, arising from the exuberant consciousness of health and strength, is characteristic of adolescence, but no such allowance is made for deliberate acts of lawless violence. Even now, so long as the agitation is confined to bullying and insults, to "retaliatory laws" and indignation-meetings, in the form of Conventions, we shall not despair. High pressure, moral as well as mechanical, is the rule in America, and threats of civil war may be used there in a strictly Parliamentary sense. But if this rough sparring should by any chance be carried too far, and the threat so often uttered in jest or wantonness should be repeated in earnest and lead to bloodshed, it is some comfort that the aggressors will not be the stronger party. Mr. LINCOLN will in that case command a majority in Congress, and will carry with him the support of all those who, however tolerant of Slavery, will not tamely acquiesce in its becoming the basis of an illegal and hostile Confederation.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

The commercial letters from America to-day indicate a greater feeling of alarm on the possibility of a disruption of the Union than has ever before been expressed; but those who have been familiar with political and monetary crises in that country, and have noticed the manner in which they suddenly subside, will still hesitate to believe that there is much real cause for apprehension. The present advices state that South Carolina appears determined to secede, although the act will be utterly fatal to the prosperity of the State unless Georgia also joins. Should the determination, however, spread through three or four States, the dissolution of the Confederation would then become an irrevocable fact. With regard to the financial consequences of the existing disturbance, it appears that money had been scarce and distrust prevalent for some time past in the Southern cities, but that no serious effect had been observable in New-York until a few days previous to the departure of this steamer. Stocks, which then began to fall rather rapidly, had since continued to give way, and money had now become so scarce that even the best bills could not be negotiated under the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. One step taken by the Legislature of South Carolina had greatly increased the general pressure, and had already operated most injuriously on the interests of that State. With a view to defy all contingencies, they had repealed the law which inflicts the loss of their charters and other penalties on Banks that become insolvent or suspend, and although the Banks of the State are believed to be thoroughly sound, this, of course, had created a run. At the same time the Southern houses found it impossible to sell in a regular manner the Cotton bills which they draw on New-York, and their correspondents in that City, therefore, were called upon to send them gold. The New-York Banks meanwhile were also sending down specie in order to pick up these bills at depreciated rates, and there was consequently a double drain. Bills on England had been sold at New-York at all rates from 106 to 108. The lowest price mentioned for bankers' bills is 107⅜, and the correctness of the quotation of 106½, stated to have been sent by telegram *viâ* Halifax on the day after the departure of the mail, is therefore doubted. In the Stock market the average fall since the previous mail had been five per cent., and during the week 10 per cent. Thus, New-York Central had gone from 84 to 74, Erie from 34½ to 29, and Illinois Central from 74¾ to 60.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

From the London Times, Nov. 28.

The race of life is so interesting a subject, both to those who have succeeded in it and those who have been disappointed in it, that the adventurous career of the President elect of the United States, as the New-York Press describes it, is sure to attract much notice. It is put forward as a remarkable instance of what a man can do "under the influence of *American institutions*," and so undoubtedly it is. We will only alter the phrase a little, and say that it is a remarkable instance of what a man can do in America in the *absence* of all institutions to check him. The favorable peculiarity of American institutions in Mr. LINCOLN's case has been that they did not exist, that it has been the great institution of America not to have institutions in the sense in which we of the old world have them. It is plain that our institutions, if they are a great assistance to society, are at the same time a great check to individuals. Our strongly and clearly marked professions entirely put it out of anybody's head that he should enter into them after a certain time of life and without a certain education. The barrier is almost insuperable which an adventurer who approaches by a short cut has to cross. In America it is quite different. Mr. LINCOLN was first a farmer, then a trader down the Mississippi, then a surveyor, then a lawyer, upon which last platform has risen the statesman and the President of the United States. Now, take a man of Mr. LINCOLN's versatile and fertile mind, and this liberty of professional ascent is an enormous gain. It is everything to him. In Mr. LINCOLN we have not your man of *one* talent. Your man of one talent may possess it to perfection, but he may spare himself the labors of ambition, he may be quite sure that he is born to be a drudge. Mr. LINCOLN can do anything he sets his mind to, partly from natural pliability, partly by an immense power of fixing his attention on whatever is before him. He starts without even the common education of a village schoolboy; six weeks of a loghouse school when he was 16, was his first and last experience of a schoolmaster, but he is seen afterwards giving 50 minutes of fixed and absorbed attention out of his midday hour of relaxation, after some hastily swallowed mouthfuls, to his book. The consciousness of this power gives him confidence. He knows he can get up anything he likes. "The 'boys' catch him by the arm" and make him a militia captain out of a momentary freak, because he is the most popular and pleasant fellow in the "New-Salem;" an ordinary man would beg to be excused a campaign against the "Black Hawks," but the storekeeper in an instant accepts the command. It is with the same self-confidence that when his storehouse, owing to a fraudulent partner, fails him, and leaves him eleven hundred dollars in debt, he follows the hint which an accidental look into a book on surveying gives him. He knows he can make himself a surveyor in no time. Again, he knows he can make himself a lawyer, and accordingly a lawyer he becomes. We must add to this a striking countenance, a commanding person, a good manner, properly combining self-possession and heartiness and we see at once a man who has prodigious powers of making his way.

Now, as we say, it is obvious what a clear gain "American institutions" are to a man of this aspiring mould of mind joined to such antecedents. Such antecedents must have been a fatal drag upon Mr. LINCOLN in any country of the Old World, at least in its normal condition, and without a revolution to disturb it. Would the profession of the law, for example, have been practically open to an ex-farmer, ex bargeman, ex-storehousekeeper, ex-land surveyor in this country? It would not have been. The idea would never have entered into Mr. LINCOLN's head. The venerable looks of the sages of the law, their wigs, their ermine, the divinity which hedges in a judge, the proud traditions of the profession, would have forbidden the aspiration. At a certain time it is too late to begin. A man does not leap into practice at once with us, however clever he may be. Tradition dictates the patronage of solicitors, and vetoes experiments. In a country, however, where a successful professional ascent is open to a man after trying ever so many previous lines, where there is no barrier to keep out sudden visitors, where it is not necessary to make your choice before you are twenty, but where you have the option of turning experience and growth of intellect, through whatever previous channels derived, at once, when you like, into the most dignified and elevating channel, where all this is sanctioned and encouraged by public opinion, and a man creates no prejudice against himself as a pushing and presumptuous aspirant by such a course, but rather a feeling in his favor as a man of proper spirit, who is only turning to account the advantages of the state of society in which he lives,—where this is the order of things in a country, a powerful and extraordinary stimulus to exertion is offered to one class of men which is not offered elsewhere—we mean to that class which is conscious of great powers, but has the drawback of an unfavorable start and a bad introduction to life. These men do not hear the words "Too late" sounding in their ears; within a moderate compass it is never "too late" for them. They are in time long after the clock of older institutions has struck. Time and tide wait for them. They have their chance when it would have gone under another sun. The prospect, then, is an enormous impulse to them, because, if it is never too late to succeed, it is never too late to exert themselves.

This, indeed, produces a restlessness in the activity of American society which we have not in our own. Society with us is active, but with the consciousness at the same time of certain bounds which cannot be passed. There is a tendency to men resting on their oars in all professions, in this way—that, inasmuch as there is no way out of a profession when a man is once in, he contents himself with an advance in the arts and facilities of that one profession. It is hard work, at first, because every new material is difficult, as being new; but as soon as aptitude is acquired the professional man has tolerably straight sailing, and then comes the disposition to repose in the pleasant exercise and command of arts and knowledge already acquired. The real activity of mind is more on the surface than below, because the main struggle with the obstructive matter is over. But American active life is restless, because, as new material is to be mastered comes in with every new profession, where a man can go on changing from one profession to another he multiplies the necessity for conquest, and keeps up the struggle for life, and the most arduous part of that struggle, far longer. In fact, the American never lets himself rest. There is no harbor of refuge which receives the accomplished professional man at a certain time of life, where he simply occupies himself in the use of tools which he has already mastered; no, he must migrate from his professional home to another untried soil. Everybody migrates in America, and the early removals of the Lincoln family from Kentucky to Spencer County, from Spencer County to Illinois, from Illinois to Coles County, and from Coles County to Macon County, only typify the transplantations of American intellect, the constant breaking of new professional ground, and the uninterrupted succession of new positions and opportunities which convey the Mississippi boatman to the dignity of the White-House. If the new system has its advantages, however, the old one has its points of superiority too. It would require a long disquisition to enter into them all, but it may be mentioned as one advantage, that life should not consist wholly of motion, but that there should be a little rest in it as well. Such a modified system may not produce the most prominent instances of individual elevation, but it produces a large amount of moderate distinction, which is thoroughly enjoyed because the man has time and rest to enjoy it, whereas the American plan, for one great restless intellect which attains its complete object, has thousands which go through the whole career of restlessness and never reach the goal.

FOREIGN SENTIMENT ON A COTTON CONFEDERACY.

The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburgh *Express* is unpleasantly affected by the tone of the English and French papers. He writes:

"The comments of the English Press on the election of LINCOLN must convince us of the South, *that Great Britain would be a most unstable reliance for a Cotton Confederacy*, should a superior Power threaten the security of the latter. Without exception the English journals rejoice at the result of the Presidential campaign, as indicative of the ultimate extinction of Negro Slavery in America.

The French Press, too, so far as it has spoken out on the subject of LINCOLN's election, *gives us little to hope from the friendly feeling of France*, even if looking to LOUIS NAPOLEON for protection would not be *quasi agnum committere lupo*, like giving the lamb to the wolf. Such vulpine intimacy is to be regarded with immense distrust, considering the character of the Emperor."

News from Pike's Peak.

FORT KEARNEY, Friday, Dec. 14.

The Western stage coach from Denver 10th, passed here for Omaha, this morning, with mails and six passengers.

DENVER, Monday, Dec. 10.

This morning is clear and bright, with no frost in the ground, and farmers are plowing for Spring crops. CHARLEY HARRISON's trial was closed Friday night. The jury remained out till Saturday, 1 o'clock, and not agreeing, were discharged, and the prisoner set at liberty. WATERS, the murderer of FREEMAN, is not yet arrested, but officers are after him.

The first church-bell in the Pike's Peak region arrived here on the 7th.

HINCKLEY & Co.'s messengers by the U. S. Coach, this morning take down $8,500 in dust.

A copy of the President's message, which HINCKLEY & Co.'s Express arranged with the Western Stage Co. to bring through by special messenger, left Fort Kearney at 8 P. M., on the 6th, arrived here at 9 A. M. on the 8th, and was published by the *Mountaineer* that day.

Two coaches of the C. O. C. and P. P. Express passed here for St. Joseph this afternoon.

DENVER CITY, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

CHARLES NITZ, formerly a citizen of Leavenworth, died here on Sunday, and was buried yesterday with Masonic honors.

None of the parties from here for San Juan had reached those mines at the last accounts. They were stopping along the east foot of the mountains, kept back by deep snow. Encouraging reports still continue to reach them. The weather in Gregory's mines was very fine, and work was going rapidly ahead. The C. O. C. and P. P. coaches take down twelve passengers and $2,000 in dust this morning.

The Kansas Troubles.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Dec. 14.

A special dispatch from Mount City, Kansas, on the 8th, to the *Democrat*, says all is quiet there, and no arrests have been made. MONTGOMERY, JENNISON, SEAMON and others are not to be found. Gen. HARNEY had ordered two companies of infantry under Major WESSELS and Capt. LYON, to be stationed at Mount City, and two companies of dragoons, under Capt. STEELE, at Fort Scott. Gen. HARNEY wished to declare martial law, but Gov. MEDARY would not consent, preferring that the United States Marshal should make the arrests and the prisoners be tried by Territorial law.

Fugitives Discovered and Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Dec. 14.

A special dispatch to the *Republican* from Independence says that ADSON, wounded, and BALL, who escaped from WALKER's, were found yesterday secreted in the woods, and were surrounded and ordered to surrender. After conferring together, they drew their pistols and replied they would die first. They were immediately fired upon and killed.

The Toronto Fugitive Slave Case.

TORONTO, C. W., Friday, Dec. 14.

The decision in the Extradition case of the fugitive slave JONES, *alias* ANDERSON, is expected to be given by the Court to-morrow. The authorities are making active preparations to prevent an anticipated attempt at rescue. The Police are to be armed and the troops in readiness.

Fire in Orange, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 14.

About midnight last night, a fire broke out in the basement of the building corner of Main and Centre streets, Orange, N. J., used as a rum-selling establishment. The upper part was occupied by tenants. The building was consumed, and a number of others, principally stores. The fire burned west to the brick-store of L. C. LIGHTSHIP, and east to the new Methodist Church, which latter was partially burned and considerably injured. Waverly Hall, occupied by A. H. FREEMAN as a stove-store; STUART & TICKNOR, grocers; the Post-office, a drug-store, jewelry, and other establishments, were burned. The Second Baptist Society's property, on the west side of Centre-street, owned by Messrs. LINDSEY & BLAKE, was burned. Loss $30,000—mostly insured.

Fire in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, Dec. 14.

Overton Block, on the corner of Main and Monroe streets, was burned to-day. Loss $175,000; insured, $91,000.

Steamboat Collision and Loss of Life.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, Dec. 14.

The steamer *Goody Friend*, bound up, and the steamer *South Bend*, bound down the river, collided forty miles above here, and the latter sunk. Several lives were lost.

Slavers Sold at Auction.

NORFOLK, Friday, Dec. 14.

The condemned slavers *Storm King* and *Triton* were sold at auction to-day. The *Storm King* brought $3,500 and the *Triton* $2,025.

Non-Arrival of the Europa.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 14—10 P. M.

The steamship *Europa* is not yet signaled. She has probably encountered strong head winds, and will not be up before morning.

The thermometer was down to 8° above zero today.

THE JAPANESE HOMEWARD BOUND.

Voyage of the Niagara from Loando to the Island of Java.

Employments and Habits of the Japanese---Formal Visit to the Dutch Authorities at Batavia---Feasting and Dancing.

Description of Batavia and the Batavians.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UNITED STATES FRIGATE NIAGARA,
BATAVIA, Island of Java,
Monday, Oct. 8, 1860.

It was with great satisfaction that we arrived at this fertile island, after a long and tedious voyage of 46 days from Loando, and 94 from New-York—the latter part of the voyage from the Cape of Good Hope having been attended with strong winds and heavy seas. Our Japanese friends have likewise shared in the pleasures of port, and feast their eyes on the beautiful tropical green that brightens the land, unassisted by the gloomy tints of the Indian Ocean. They whiled away the tedium of the voyage from the Cape in their habitual studious way, fortified by much evenness of temper and a generous table; though some of the officers have been somewhat sorely tried by a decree which forbade them to imbibe cocktails late at night. As their tastes were educated to absorb those bitter sweet mixtures in our own free barroom country, they seemed to regard the prohibition on ship-board as a serious hardship, as perhaps it was, but nevertheless in the day-time, from breakfast to supper, they were permitted to keep the toddy-sticks going with much vivacity, and their health did not suffer, and no doubt their nerves were kept as steady as those potent pacifiers could make them.

There was, however, another cause of irritation among them, and which was of a more serious complexion. I allude to a cutaneous disorder known on the other side of the Tweed as the "Scotch Fiddle." This irruption broke out about six weeks ago, and, though its virulence has been greatly subdued, yet there are still a few cases in successful scratching operation. Those afflicted did not from the first seem to place much reliance on their own Faculty for treatment, but invariably sought professional advice from the surgeons of the frigate. In fact, the pathology of their own doctors seems to be entirely devoted to their own heads, which are shaved diurnally, and from the close manner the operation is performed one would imagine that after the razor had gone over the caput the scalp was then sand-papered and finely pummice-stoned to the polish of an ivory billiard-ball. One of the afflicted individuals tried a little empyrical practice of his own. He has the ugliest and most repulsive mug possible to picture—one of those peculiar persons who either resemble a philanthropist or a murderer, according to the manner the hair is arranged—but he cured his distemper by a plenteous use of ship's mustard. On one occasion a requisition was sent for some nutmeg-graters, but whether for the purpose of soothing their external humors or for spicing their cocktails we did not learn.

The cabins of the Kamis and high officers are too sacred for the profane feet of Jack to press upon their carpets, and we can only judge of the condition of those once elegant apartments by the perfume of salt dried fish which decorate the damask curtains of the doors, the aroma of parrot lime, the gambols of monkeys with bits of bananas in their paws, and the general appearance of things as smelled and seen through the open sky-lights. But with respect to the barracoons appropriated to the attendants, that portion of the ship is cleaned out every few days; and there is seen on the quarter-deck such a heterogeneous collection of odds and ends as would be a sight for the Hebrew population of Chatham-street, or yet a wonder to a Levite in the Levant. Empty bottles, old boxes, pickle jars, broken tins for preserved meats, strips of dried fish, straw-jacketed trunks with complicated hasps, lackered rice bowls, old odd boots, heaps of dirty sandals filthy "foot gloves," beds and bedding—this last swarming with vermin—and all reeking with the effluvium of stale Niphon tobacco, musk, and the stench from rotten fish. What is shoveled out afterwards from the bunks and decks of the barracoon, I would prefer the captains of the afterguard and mizzen-top, whose office it is to cleanse, to detail. This filthiness of habit, however, is owing perhaps to the unnatural existence they lead on shipboard; for, from all the accounts we read and hear from those who have visited Japan, their people of all classes are very patterns of neatness, and their habitations rival those of the famous little Dutch village of Saardam. But on board even TOMMY has had to be gently reminded by the officers, that a clean white under-tunic would not be amiss when he partook of food at the ward-room mess-table, and though that artless youth replied—"Get nasty again very quick," yet he complied with the hint.

It was on Sunday, the 30th, the *Niagara* anchored in the Roads of Batavia, and on the following Wednesday the Japanese Ambassadors made a visit of ceremony upon M. PAHUD, the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies. They were received at the landing by the Resident of Batavia, under a salute of 19 guns, and then in state carriages and four, they were escorted by a squadron of dragoons to the palace of reception. It has evidently been a matter of much annoyance to the Dutch authorities the coming of the Japanese, and it is currently believed that our Government sent the *Niagara* here purposely to flaunt the commercial triumph we have or expect to achieve, in the faces of the Hollanders, who have so long and so exclusively had the Japanese trade all to themselves. Be this as it may, it did not make more sweet the bitter pill they were obliged to swallow, when they saw their Viceroy forced to do formal honor to the Ambassadors of a country where in former times their own agent had been compelled to grovel in the dust, with chains around his neck, or else stamp on the true cross, without daring to raise his eyes to the Pagan Tycoon before whom he abased himself.

The audience, however, of Wednesday passed off with the usual complimentary common-places, and without the formalities once in vogue in Japan; and afterwards the Ambassadors were taken to the Hotel des Indes, where they alighted before a guard of infantry paraded to receive them. A breakfast had been prepared, under the gratifying order of *carte blanche* to the hotel-keeper and who, if report does not belie him, has more than emulated the charges of his antipodal colleagues of the Metropolitan Hotel.

It was indeed a treat to see our Japanese passengers, after their forty-five days' subsistence on potted meats, again revive under the exquisite *plats* of a French *cuisine*, while *feu de jois* were perpetually being popped from the corks of Moet, and ruby streams of Margaux and Latour mingled with amber iced champagne flowed in rivers down their throats. Indeed, when the carriages were ready in the early evening to carry them to the port, there was a lop-sided leer of their wash-basin and canoe-shaped head-gear, a topsy-turvey displacement of swords, a difficulty in the lighting of small pipes, and an uneasy motion of the legs, truly marvelous to gaze upon, away from a Christian country. Even the French Boniface of the hotel became so much exhilarated at the effect he had produced, and the anticipation of the liberal payment thereof, that he incontinently tumbled out of his buggy and is supposed to have broken a rib. In the hours since of his convalescence, he has no doubt had leisure to soothe his hurts through the medium of his bill.

The evening after the Ambassadorial reception the Governor-General held a *soirée* at the Palace. There was a large attendance in anticipation of another sight of the Japanese, but as the frigate had gone away some six miles to the coaling station the curious Batavians were disappointed. The saloons of the Palace are spacious and lofty, the roof supported by white Doric columns, the walls hung with mirrors, the floors of white marble and all brilliantly lighted by carcel lamps hanging from the ceiling. The ladies were in *grande tenue*, and between the intervals of dancing the Governor passed around the rooms and held pleasant speech with them all. Mr. PAHUD is of an agreeable Dutch physique, very affable and courtly in manners, and what with a salary of $100,000 a year, a perfect paradise of a country residence, about 40 miles in the interior, and almost absolute sway over his vice-royalty, he may be supposed to worry through existence in this charming Island of Java, with considerable satisfaction and thankfulness, as well to himself as his dependents.

As for the town of Batavia itself, it is one of the loveliest spots on the globe. The houses are of stone, rarely more than one story, with steep Dutch red-tiled roof, noble porticoes in front, pretty dome-like tanks for bathing near, and all embowered in the brightest and most refreshing of tropical foliage. The whole gives one the idea of perfect repose and sybarite luxury. The roads are level as billiard-tables, where not a speck of dust obscures the atmosphere, and where the little rats of horses race along with the low-wheeled vehicles to the pleasant suburbs and villas beyond. The suburbs, too, are delightful, and in the early morning as you are whirled over the causeways of the plain, you see the paddy-fields on either hand, interminable lines of dusky, half-naked coolies before you, each with his burden of every imaginable produce slung by elastic bamboos across their shoulders; here a stream of rapid water bisecting the roadway, where scores on scores of people of both sexes are toying with the water; then by grassy knolls on whose undulating sides spring up clumps of tall cocoanuts, their tufted tops groaning under the weight of the heavy fruit, towering tamarinds, too, and branching wild fig-trees, mingled with the filmy, lace-like leaves of the iron wood and acacias, while below are thickets of slim bamboos, crackling palms, nestling over and around the cane-built habitations of the dusky Malays. This is but a very feeble limning for any square league of land in this wonderfully rich and productive island of the Dutch East Indies. The business part of Batavia is an unhealthy place, a league from here by the sea. There is a long putrid ditch of canal-like breakwater, crowded with junks and prahns, where the mighty malaria from swamp and jungle rises nightly with the wings of fever and death, over the port. It is there, however, that the Chinese have their quarter, with their shops and toss-houses, and thrive in wealth and fatness despite the unwholesome atmosphere which surrounds them.

The Dutch maintain some seven or eight thousand troops in Java—some of the regimental companies, composed of native soldiers, with a respectable naval force combined.

We found no American vessels in port, but on the 5th, there arrived the clipper *Cyclone* with ice, 92 days from Boston. At Anger Roads, however, on the 29th, we passed the *Three Sisters* and *Industry*, homeward bound. The mail for Singapore closes to-day, and the *Niagara* weighs anchor to-morrow for Hong Kong.

TRUE BLUE.

UNITED STATES SHIP NIAGARA,
CITY OF BATAVIA, Java, Oct. 9, 1860.

On Wednesday last, extensive arrangements having been made by the city authorities for the reception of the Japanese Ambassadors and suite, who had signified their intention of making a call on His Excellency the Governor-General, &c., of the Island, (but at the same time assigning as a reason for this movement, "that the Dutch Government and their own had always been on terms of friendship;") at the early hour appointed for leaving the ship in the morning, a beautiful little iron steamer came alongside, for the purpose of conveying them to the shore.

Before embarking, the Lieutenant-Governor and a Colonel of the Dutch army, accompanied by the American Consul and several other officials of the city, came on board the *Niagara*, and were presented to the Ambassadors by Capt. W. W. MCKEAN. After a short interview, the whole party descended to the steamer, and were soon under way for the landing. While passing the Dutch flag-ship of the rear Admiral a salute of nineteen guns was fired, which was returned, gun for gun, by this ship. At the Fort, another was thundered forth of the same number.

We steamed slowly through the famous canal which leads to the city, amidst thousands of all sorts of Malay prows, and the most primitive kinds of coasting and fishing crafts; all of them manned by the natives, who are ground down by this Government to do the most servile labor imaginable. At the landing, the Resident-Governor of the city, with several other high military and civil officers, were in waiting, with an escort of cavalry, several companies of infantry, and a band. The presentation gone through with, and the Resident-Governor offering the hospitalities of the place in a neat little Dutch speech, the procession was formed as follows:

Cavalry escort, mounted on Java ponies.

First Carriage—Drawn by four jet-black ponies, was occupied by the Lieutenant-Governor, Resident-Governor and several military officers.

Second Carriage—Drawn by four black ponies, occupied by SIMME-BOOZEN-NO-KAMI, First Ambassador Capt. W. W. MCKEAN, and the American Consul, Mr. HENRY ANTHON, Jr.

Third Carriage—Drawn by four cream-colored ponies, occupied by MURAGAKE-AWODSI NO-KAMI, Second Ambassador, and Col. J. W. RIPLEY, United States Army.

Fourth Carriage—Drawn by four bay ponies, occupied by OGUROI-BUNGO-NO-KAMI, Third Ambassador or Censor; MOROTO-OKATORO, Treasurer, and Lieut. J. N. BROOK, United States Navy.

Fifth Carriage—Was drawn by four gray ponies, occupied by NARSE-GENSIRO, Governor, NAMURA-GOHATSIRO and Mr. POSTMAN, interpreters. Then followed nineteen attendants of the Embassy, in different carriages, civil officers and the military bringing up the rear.

After about an hour's drive through the most beautiful streets of the place, with an immense crowd on either side of us, the Palace of the Governor was reached; the usual salutations and ceremonies on such occasions were exchanged, when His Excellency stepped forth from among his staff (who were most gorgeously arrayed in full dress) and expressed himself somewhat as follows:

"I am very happy to have the pleasure of meeting your Excellencies, the Ambassadors from Japan to the United States, and give you a cordial welcome to Java. I am pleased to hear that your mission to the United States has been satisfactory to all parties. Anything I can do to make your visit agreeable while the *Niagara* remains, will be done with great pleasure, and when you take departure for your native land, I sincerely trust you may have a prosperous and speedy voyage."

To these remarks the Ambassadors bowed low, and returned their thanks to His Excellency in a very few words.

The interview was short, but very agreeable. As dinner had been ordered at the Hotel des Indes, to be served at 2 o'clock, the party bade adieu all round, and proceeded to that place with a military escort, and a fine band of music. Bathing was first resorted to, as the scorching sun had caused the perspiration to flow freely, and more cooling dresses were substituted for blue cloth and tinsel.

Any quantity of "John Chinamen" and Malays were soon around, driving bargains for their panjamas, white silk coats, palm mats and curiosities, with which they were loaded. The Japs purchased freely, as they had begun to realize that soon their chances would be no more for purchasing in foreign countries. Amidst this confusion the dinner was announced. The Ambassadors and about fifteen of the *Niagara's* officers were soon seated at a very handsomely decorated table, covered with all the delicacies of the season. Champagne and ice was passed around, and it was not long till hilarity and mirth joined that festive board. The following toasts were drank: Lieut. MCCORKLE proposed the "Health of the Japanese Ambassadors," to which they responded by proposing "The Army and Navy of the United States."

Col. J. W. RIPLEY, United States Army, proposed the health of Capt. W. W. MCKEAN, with a neat little address.

Mr. BUCHANAN proposed "The Tycoon of Japan," which was responded to by the First Ambassador proposing the President of the United States.

A splendid band was in attendance at the Hotel, and played sweet music throughout the day. Time was fast flying, and the Ambassadors, wishing to do some shopping, left with several officers, and did not return until several hours had elapsed.

During the afternoon, many Chinamen were about the Hotel, endeavoring to converse with the "Japs," but they have a particular antipathy towards this "Pig-tail" nation, and avoided them wherever they could, although they were the rich merchants of the city. Great excitement prevailed throughout the whole day, on account of our passengers.

In the cool of the evening, we were again at the landing, on board the graceful little steamer, gliding smoothly over the even surface, and at 6 o'clock once more tramping the deck of our floating home, long to remember the gay festivities and jollity of that eventful day. I never saw three persons more delighted to get on board ship than were the Ambassadors on this occasion; they seemed to be in particularly fine spirits since our arrival here; whether it is on account of peace reigning supreme in their own country, or not, I do not know, but it is reasonable to suppose that this is the cause. By the Java *Messenger* of a late date, I see the English Consul seems to have had a slight difficulty with some high officer of their Government, and his removal has been applied for. On the following evening, the Governor-General had a grand reception for the officers of the *Niagara* and others; there were five hundred persons present, among whom were many of the "fair sex." Dancing was kept up till a late hour, and enjoyment was the watchword, with one and all. A number of our officers, who are passengers, for the East India Station, are living in shore, in a style of real Oriental magnificence. A number of ladies and gentlemen have visited the ship almost every day, who are enthusiastic in their praises of her beauty and immense size. What would they say if they saw the *Great Eastern?* By the latest news from Europe we see that she made the run back in nine days. GARIBALDI goes on sweeping everything before him. He is said to be fast advancing in Naples, and that the advisers of the King have suggested the expediency of leaving, or in other words, abdicating in favor of the "Reyno d'Italia." I hope he will go on and succeed as well as he has done heretofore.

A word about Batavia and I am done. This handsome city is the capital of all the Dutch possessions in the East Indies, and the principal trading port of the Oriental Islands. It is situated in the northwest coast of Java, at the mouth of the Jaccatra River, on a very extensive bay. Population is 150,000, including about 5,000 Europeans, and the rest are Chinese, Javanese, Malays, &c. The new city is built on the Heights of Weltevreden, where all the principal merchants reside, repairing only to the old city (which was built on marshy ground, and intersected by canals in the Dutch style) when business requires it, during a portion of the day. The old town is at present principally occupied by Chinese and the descendants of the ancient colonists,—several of its streets having been deserted and demolished. More recently, however, the Baron CAPELLEN, whose enlightened Administration will long be gratefully remembered in Java, sensible of the superior advantages of the old town as a place of trade, exerted himself to prevent its further decay by removing the causes of its unhealthiness; to accomplish which, he widened several of the streets, filled up several of the canals and cleaned others, demolished useless fortifications, &c.; and the effect of these judicious measures has been, that the old city is now as healthy as any other town in the island.

The Jaccatra is navigable for vessels of 40 tons, two miles inland, and ships of a large class anchor in the bay, one and a half miles from the shore.

The chief exports are coffee, sugar, pepper, indigo, hides, cloves, nutmegs, mace, tin, rice, rattans and arrack. Chief imports, linen and cotton goods, woolen stuffs, provisions, wines, metallic wares, and manufactured articles of all kinds from Europe and America, with the products of the Archipelago, China, Siam, Bengal, Japan and the West Indies. Rice used to be the staple product of Java; but it is now far surpassed by coffee and sugar, the culture of both of which has astonishingly increased.

Like all other places in this portion of the globe, your attention is first arrested by the grotesque—the kaleidoscope of costume. Our friend "John Chinaman" is present, and attires himself in dark nankeen clothes, wears his clumsy shoe without socks, twists his plaited queue mixed with red silk, under a Manila hat, and with his Paul Pry umbrella, which he seldom hoists, looks as much like another "John Chinaman" who passes him as two sawed rails in a fence. You see the Arab with his head entirely shorn, or the dark-haired Lascar, most diminutive in loin wardrobe, but gaudy in the vest that covers his finely formed chest; the Parsee clothed in his gown of white muslin, his turban and pointed shoes; the Malayan women in very brief attire, their children strapped on their backs, sitting by the way-side, chewing the areca-nut or betel leaf, that they may spit blood-red saliva; "John Bull" and the Holland Dutchman, with the costume they always carry into torrid temperatures, white roundabouts, pants and shoes, and on their heads were a kind of hat made of the pith of a tree, very light, and covered with white silk, and looking very much like a small butter bowl inverted. These hats do not touch the head, but a ring of covered wire is fastened inside, made to fit the head, and the hat is supported by other vertical pieces of wire, so that there is always a free circulation of air at all times around the scalp.

The religions of all these people are strangely different.

There is in the city a stadt-house, exchange, hospital, numerous churches, a mosque, a Chinese theatre, and two orphan hospitals, several Chinese temples, a large club house termed the Harmonie, and a botanic garden. Invitations were extended to all the officers to visit the Harmonie, which was an exceedingly pleasant place to while away the time. At 5 in the morning a large party of us took a drive through the principal streets of the city to the King's plain, where we saw the Dutch cavalry and infantry in parade. This plain contains about 1,000 acres and is perfectly flat; around it are all the finest residences in the city, the palace of the Governor-General and other high dignitaries. The scenery on this occasion was the most beautiful I have ever seen; each house different in architecture, and the extensive grounds before them most tastefully laid out in every style imaginable, and the foliage of the most luxuriant. Among the trees you notice the wide-spreading banyan, the tall cocoa, the cabbage, with its branches interlocked, the pineapple, tamarind, banana, bamboo, and the fan-palm, perfectly beautiful to gaze upon. Underneath this mass of rank green you notice the straight-stemmed aloe with its graceful top-knot, and in the hedges the porcupine plant, the cactus, whose prickly leaf and long thorn is a perfect barrier for all animals. Added to this an immense number of birds, among which the most plentiful are the little Java sparrows, the pure white boatswain and the noisy paroquets. Amidst this scene you are strongly reminded of a beautiful park, and the villas as it were dotted here and there in it, instead of being in a large city. Officers with us, who have traveled in Italy, say it surpasses everything they saw there, and I think the place deservedly receives its name, "The Queen of the East." The morning and evening scene in the streets or around the suburbs is always animated. In the morning, with his proverbial industry, in rope harness, one Chinaman is pulling, and another is pushing heavy loads in a small wagon; or footing it in a trot through the streets, with big bamboo baskets strapped on his shoulders, goes the Malay chicken-merchant with his juvenile Shanghais. At every corner you hear the loud report of the Malay driver's long-lashed whip, as he comes up full run, which he is bound by law to crack for the purpose of avoiding collisions. Everybody rides and nobody walks, even if it is only to cross the street, and I venture to say there are more carriages here than in the City of New-York; they are cheap, too, only seven rupees for twelve hours, with a change of horses every six—equal to about $3 per day of our money. The hotels are all fine and plenty of them; it costs about $5 per day, including a carriage, to live on shore.

The ship is now filled with coal, water and provisions; everybody is once more aboard, and to-morrow we sail for Hong Kong, touching at Singapore for letters. Good health still reigns throughout the ship, and not a single case of sickness has occurred among the Japanese since we left the United States. It is our intention to be in the city of Yedo twenty-five days from this date. From Hong Kong you may expect another letter; this has been written in great haste. Till then adieu. Yours truly,

TRAVELER.

—John Blake, a farmer in Saratoga County, has been fined $1,000 for cruel treatment of Conrad Floyd, a boy whom he adopted into his family from the Utica Orphan Asylum. It was proved that Blake had kicked the boy until he was deformed, that he had given him meals only when he felt inclined, and that he had actually compelled him to eat mice and squirrels raw and unskinned.

DEATH OF BARON BUNSEN.

BUNSEN, the illustrious critic, philologist, historian and diplomat, died at Bonn, on the 28th of November, in his seventieth year. There are many in America to whom this profound and hospitable spirit has long been dear for the noble freedom which he has carried into the treatment of the profoundest questions of History and Theology, and for the truth and piety that have pervaded his life and works. In England, with which he was long connected by many literary and social ties, (having been for near twenty years Prussian Ambassador to the Court of St. James,) he will be widely and sincerely regretted. His house in London was for many years the rendezvous of a very interesting and various society, including scholars, artists, literateurs and divines, as well as statesmen and diplomatists. He has, without doubt, deeply influenced modern speculative thought, and has planted things like to last.

CHRISTIAN CHARLES JOSIAS BUNSEN was born at Corbach, in the small German principality of Waldeck, on the 25th of August, 1791. Educated at Göttingen, (1809 to 1813,) where he studied philology under the famous HEYNE, he greatly distinguished himself as a classical scholar, and in 1813, at the age of twenty-two, published at Göttingen an essay on the Athenian laws of Descent—*De Jure Atheniensium Hæreditario.* His philologic promptings led him, on the completion of his studies, into Holland, and thence to Copenhagen, where he got an insight into the Scandinavian languages, and learned Icelandic from MAGNUSSEN. In 1816 he visited Paris, where he enjoyed the instructions of the French Orientalists, and under SYLVESTRE DE SACY studied Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit. He had it next in contemplation to go to India in order to acquire a further knowledge of Sanskrit, but having in the meantime determined to visit Italy, he met at Rome the historian NIEBUHR, who had just (1816) been appointed Prussian Ambassador to the Papal Court. An intimate friendship arose between them, and, at the request of NIEBUHR, BUNSEN, who had meanwhile married in Rome the daughter of an English clergyman, was in 1818 made Secretary of Legation, and the road to distinction and fortune opened up to him.

The influence on BUNSEN of that penetrating intellect, who was then in the volumes of his *History of Rome* creating Historical Criticism, could not but have been very powerful. Accordingly, we find him plunging with enthusiasm into manifold philologic, archeologic, historical and philosophical studies, to which his robust German appetite added profound investigations into the constitution and history of the primitive Christian Church. To this period belongs the *Topographical Description of Rome*, undertaken by BUNSEN, NIEBUHR and BRANDIS in connection with COTTA, while some years later he united with GERHARD in founding the Archeological Institute of Rome. His acquaintance with CHAMPOLLION also dates from this period, (1826,) and must be reckoned one of the fundamental points of his biography. CHAMPOLLION was then plunged deep in his hieroglyphic investigations, and his lectures prompted BUNSEN to those studies which afterward appeared in his *Egypt's Place in Universal History.*

In 1822 the late King of Prussia, FREDERICK WILLIAM III., visited Rome. Much occupied with religious questions, BUNSEN, by his zeal and theological learning, won the esteem of his sovereign, and there is no doubt he had a large share in the religious reforms which the King then introduced into Prussia. This personal regard accounts for BUNSEN'S rapid advancement in the diplomatic service. On NIEBUHR'S retirement from the embassy at Rome, (1824,) BUNSEN was appointed *Chargé d'Affaires*, and in 1827 he was named full Minister.

During BUNSEN'S residence at Rome the delicate question of mixed marriages arose. He entered into it heartily, and obtained from Pope LEO XII. a Brief, designed to put an end to all the troubles. When, however, GREGORY XVI. succeeded LEO, a different view of the subject was taken at the Vatican, and then began in Germany, Poland, and all Semi-Catholic and Semi-Protestant countries, a series of desperate discussions between the State and the clergy. BUNSEN, being unsuccessful in his attempts to change the opinion of the Pope, gave up his diplomatic position in Rome in 1837, and in 1838 became Prussian Minister to the Swiss Confederacy.

In 1841, BUNSEN was sent to London on a special mission, in relation to the establishment of a Protestant Bishopric at Jerusalem, under the joint auspices of England and Prussia—an achievement which has hardly satisfied the expectations of those who projected it. This visit led to his being named Prussian Minister to England. During his residence there, he carried on a very interesting correspondence with FREDERICK WILLIAM IV. on the subject of a Constitution for Prussia. At one time he wrote out a Constitution after the English model for the King. His Majesty was much pleased with it, but thought it would be too great a leap for Prussia to make from pure despotism to so free a Constitutional Monarchy.

At the beginning of the Eastern war BUNSEN'S sympathies were with the Western Allies, contrary to the will and opinion of the Cabinet which he represented at London. This fact, and his opposition to the pietistic turn of the Prussian Court and Government, weakened the favor which for more than twenty years he had enjoyed with the King of Prussia, and towards 1853 he ended his diplomatic functions, and retired to a studious private life.

BUNSEN'S long residence in England, and the fact of the Baroness BUNSEN being herself of English family, made him quite a naturalized Englishman, and this was cemented by many social ties. His eldest son, who will be his successor in the honors which were the latest gift of his Sovereign, is resident in London; another son is a beneficed clergyman of the Church of England, and one of his daughters is the wife of Mr. JOHN HARFORD, the author of the latest Life of MICHAEL ANGELO.

The following is a list of the more eminent of BUNSEN'S numerous works:

"The Basilica of Christian Rome." 4to. Munich. 1843.

"The Constitution of the Church of the Future." 12mo. London. 1847.

"Hippolytus and His Age; or, the Doctrine and Practice of the Church of Rome under Commodus and Alexander Severus. 4 vols., 12mo. London. 1852. Recast in second edition in 2 vols., 8vo, 1854.

"Analecta Ante-Nicæna." 3 vols., 8vo. London. 1854.

"Outlines of the Philosophy of Universal History, Applied to Language and Religion." 2 vols., 8vo. London. 1854.

"Signs of the Times. Letters on the Dangers to Religious Liberty in the Present State of the World." 8vo. London, 1856.

"Complete Bible-Work for the Christian Community." To be in 8 volumes, of which volume one was published in 1858—not completed.

"Egypt's Place in Universal History." Brought out in German, in 5 vols. 8vo., between 1845 and 1856. The English translation by Mr. COTTRELL, (of which the first volume appeared in 184–, and the fourth during the current year, the fifth, though completed, being as yet unpublished,) contains numerous additions by the author.

II.

The work of BUNSON'S life divides itself between History and Theology. More than the briefest characterizing of the spirit of his labors in these realms is, of course, impossible at the present hasty writing.

Associated by sympathy and coöperation with that great modern movement towards historical investigation, which, by its new materials and its new methods, has completely revolutionized the conception and composition of History, and himself the author of works which are among the most illustrious embodiments of the new spirit, BUNSEN occupies a position full of interest and significance. Certainly that is a memorable career which goes back through the whole development of Comparative Philology and all its magnificent results, witnessed the creation of Historical Criticism, and aided in the resurgence of mystical Egypt! Exploring ruins and reading inscriptions with NIEBUHR in the very city whose antique history that divining genius rescued from the rubbish of ages; studying Sanskrit with the SCHLEGELS, DE SACY, BURNOUF, and the masters to whom Linguistic Philosophy owes its origin; poring over hieroglyphic inscriptions in company with CHAMPOLLION, when first that sagacious intellect was feeling his way through the enigma whose solution broke forever the spell of the mystery of Egypt, and added twenty centuries to the historical annals of humanity; such are some of the experiences of that pregnant life!

BUNSEN'S foremost contribution is undoubtedly that magnificent piece of Synthetical Criticism—"Egypt's Place in Universal History." It is certainly an impressive proof of the extraordinary development of historical science in modern times that, within quarter of a century after CHAMPOLLION furnished the key to the hieroglyphics, this stately structure of Egyptian history should have been reared on the solid foundation of monumental decipherings. His elaborate discussion of the authorities, marked by all the German refinement of method, is a master-work of its kind. Applying his powerful criticism to the philological sources of Egyptian Chronology, and guided by the copious floods of light now flashing from the stone monuments, he ascends through the dynastic series of Egyptian annals up to the Menes, whose date is fixed at an antiquity of nearly four thousand years before Christ. From this vantage-ground he takes a survey of general primeval history, exhibiting whatever in the records of Egypt is of universal importance for the whole history of the human mind, and connecting the origines of Egypt with those of the human race by Language, Mythology and the germs of national life.

Into the vast period anterior to the historical era of Egypt, and which bids defiance to chronologic limitation, he then enters. Giant shapes of ancient empires flit like dim shadows evoked by a master's hand. Back we are led through the development and deposits of the antique Khamitic, Semitic and Iranic races—back beyond the Deluge, (which he regards as a special cataclysm, and fixes at about 10,000 B. C.)—back through long lines of growth and accretion for a period of *twenty thousand* years before Christ.

Although long before approaching the most ancient deposits of humanity, he loses sight of chronological history, (which, indeed, he regards as but "the second epoch of the *modern* history of our race,") he feels none the less secure of moving within most positive limits; for we have in those great primordial creations of the human mind, Language, Mythology, Religions—strata of mental existence as well defined as those of geology, but infinitely more intelligible, because intellectual themselves, and carrying in themselves their order of succession by their own law of development. To have introduced this lofty method into the elucidation of primeval history, enabling us thus to carry into ages apparently closed forever against human inquiry, positive research and induction, is the immortal glory of this gifted speculative genius.

Of course, it is but the *spirit* of these audacious chronologic constructions that we can value. As to his special datings—carried at times in the Egyptian synchronisms to ludicrous minuteness—these can only be regarded as tentative. The fundamental prompting—a sense of the amplitude of time which the antique creations of humanity postulate—is without doubt just and true. And indeed a liberal chronology means much: for instead of being obliged to crowd an immense antiquity, in the suite of whose flowing periods are embraced the slow gestation of the primeval races, the epochs of Speech-formation, the building of Rites and Religion, and the evolution of the antique Civilizations,—humanity and its organic creations stand stratified in the line and law of a new and mental geology.

The same high spirit pervades the *Philosophy of Universal History*, in which BUNSEN aims to discover and define the principles of progress, and to apply these general principles to Language and Religion as the two universal and primitive manifestations of the human mind upon which all subsequent social and national development is based. By a rare combination of philosophical thought, of philological accuracy and of linguistic research, a method had been established for analyzing a given language and detecting its affinities with another of the same family. From this summit of the comparative linguistic analysis of our age, BUNSEN takes a higher step. He felt that that all philological results must remain incomplete until they become historical—that all philology must end in History. Accordingly he proceeds to develop a comprehensive philosophical method for the analysis of language—as to its origin, progress and decay—and indicate the historical deductions that flow therefrom. How important these deductions are, and what profound bearings Comparative Philology has on the philosophy of the human mind and the universal history of Man, are matters of rapidly-increasing consciousness; and the highly-spiritual and eloquent *aperçus* of BUNSEN cannot but exercise a deep and deepening influence on the study.

Of BUNSEN'S labors in Biblical Criticism and Theology, (*Hippolytus and his Age, Church of the Future, Bible Work,*) there might be much to say. Competent judges affirm that they mark a new epoch in these studies. Be this as it may, there are qualities in those writings that lift them far above their more scientific significance, their profound spirituality, namely, and the extraordinary breadth and liberality that pervade his views. To lay deep the foundations of faith in the necessities of the human mind, and to establish and confirm it by history, distinguishing the local from the universal, and translating the idioms of priesthoods and races into the broad speech of humanity, are amongst parts of the great argument.

Here, in fact, was a man who saw through the husks and envelopes. "How long," he indignantly exclaims, "shall we hear of this fiction of an external revelation?" That the audacious datings to which his historical researches conducted him should have startled timorous persons, who esteem the constructions of Rabbinic chronologers an essential of faith, is not to be wondered at. And it is a notable sign of the times, that while BUNSEN has long been sneered at in Germany as a pietist, for clinging, as he always has done, to the form and spirit of Christianity, he has, both in England and America, been condemned in narrow circles for the noble freedom with which he has carried on his historical investigations! "In dealing with history and historical research, which is worthy of such a name, it is no question of favoring or not favoring a particular system, but of discovering the sacred truth, as it presents itself to a conscientious inquirer." Such is the high strain to which he rises in the preface to one of his volumes, and he has many such passages of a noble Protestantism, which will find hearty response in generous and aspiring souls.

III.

Of the life of BUNSEN, so far as outward events characterize it, a sketch has been given above. For any adequate picture of his spiritual lineaments, or in any true sense a biography, materials are wholly wanting at this date and distance.

Meanwhile his actual Work in this world—what he did in the cause of Science, History, Religion and the State—is legible enough to all who are prompted to inquire into it.

Of him, as of any man, it is the best praise that he consecrated his noble gifts and powers to forwarding the good old cause—the cause of light and right. His learning, which was vast and varied in its scope, is taken quite above the plane of mere erudition, and vivified and vitalized with the highest intellectual and spiritual qualities.

Supplementary to his individval labors, it is, perhaps, due to mention the profound influence this gifted mind has exercised in exciting other minds to productive activity in manifold directions. Among others, he first stimulated LEPSIUS to those studies which have long made him the 'first of Egyptologists; ARNOLD was cheered by his encouragement to the work of his Roman History; and, more recently, he found place in his Philosophy of History for those labors which first made known the profound philologic capacity of MAX MULLER.

That he had all manner of loveable human qualities there is abundant testimony. A warm-hearted, genial, generous and much-beloved soul from all accounts; and our readers may recall as a fine trait of the kindly blue-eyed Teuton the kiss of amity and reconciliation which he gave MERLE D'AUBIGNE when they met at the Evangelical Alliance in Berlin in 1857. It remains to add a weightier and worthier testimony than these poor words of ours. ARNOLD, of Rugby, that noble spirit, writes in 1838: "I could not express my sense of what BUNSEN is without seeming to be exaggerating; but I think if you could see him even for one half hour, you would understand my feeling for him. He is a man in whom God's gifts and graces are more united than in any other man I ever knew. I have seen men as holy, as amiable, as able; but I never knew one who was all these in so extraordinary a degree, and combined with a knowledge of things, new and old, sacred and profane, so rich, so accurate, so profound, that I never knew it equaled or approached by any man."

THE CHINA WAR.

The Allied Army before Peking—Two Battles—English Prisoners taken to Peking—Prospects of Peace.

From the Overland China Mail, Oct. 13.

The news which we have to convey by this mail is of great importance. Hostilities have been resumed in the North. Mr. HARRY PARKES, Mr. BOWLBY, the *Times'* correspondent; Mr. LOCH, Lord ELGIN'S Private Secretary; Mr. DE NORMAN, *attaché* to Mr. BRUCE; Capt. BRABAZON, Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General, and Capt. ANDERSON, of Fane's Horse, have been taken prisoners. Two engagements or skirmishes have been fought with the Tartar cavalry, who surrounded our force, but had to retire with great loss. The allied army is waiting in a hostile attitude within sight of the walls of Peking; and negotiations have again been opened up by the Chinese.

In our last Overland we mentioned that negotiations had been broken off at Tien-tsin, and that the first division of the force was marching upon Peking. The Imperial Commissioners are puzzled by the demand for a permanent residency at Peking, and for an immediate and large installment of indemnity money. Their counter demand for delay was met by the advance of Lord ELGIN with a great portion of the Allied force. Soon the towns upon the march were found to be in a great part deserted, and supplies had to be taken by force. One large town, Ho-si-wu, was completely looted by the force, and it became evident that there must be another appeal to arms. On the morning of the 18th of September Mr. PARKES and his party fell into the hands of the Chinese, and it was found that the army was surrounded by Tartar troops at the village of Ho-ko-chuang. An engagement immediately took place, which caused the Tartars to retire with some loss. A second engagement took place on the 21st of September, when about twenty-five of our force and several hundreds of the enemy were placed *hors de combat.* The next day a flag of truce was sent in from Peking, and proposals were made to reopen negotiations. On the following day supplies were sent in by the Chinese for the use of the Allied army, which saved Tung-chau from being looted. The latest news we have is by verbal communication with a French steamer, which entered the Yang-tse as the mail from Shanghai was leaving. It brought intelligence from the seat of war up to the 27th or 28th of September, when the Allied army was still in its position, seven or eight miles from Peking, and two or three from Tung-chau. The statement was confirmed that the prisoners were well treated.

The following letters, which we have received from the neighborhood of Peking, give full accounts of the progress of the Allied Army:

PU-SI-TSA, Sept. 22.

The first detachment of troops, consisting principally of cavalry, left Tien-tsin on the 8th of September, and about 1,000 men followed the next day. The cavalry had halted only a few miles out of Tien-tsin, and were soon overtaken on the 9th. The column halted about noon at a town called Pu-k'au, which was about half deserted by its inhabitants. A market was soon established, principally by people who had followed us from Tien-tsin. Supplies were brought in, and everything was as comfortable as could be desired.

On the 10th we reached a large town called Yang-tsun, where supplies were also easily obtained—400 sheep having been bought. Heavy rain fell on the afternoon, and the force was unable to march on the 11th from the muddy state of the road.

On the 12th the march was resumed, and a place called Nan-tsai-tsun was reached, and on the 13th we arrived at Ho-si-wu, the largest town, excepting Yang-tsun, we had seen on the march. At this place the opposition of the Chinese commenced, passively as usual. The town was found more deserted than any of the others, and although supplies were promised, none were forthcoming. The troops, therefore, took what they could get in the place, which was finally completely plundered. We stayed here three days.

Each day's march on the way up discovered to us a more beautiful country than that which we had passed through on the preceding. As at Tien-tsin and the neighborhood, not a barren spot could be discovered; but the flatness of Nan tsin was relieved by the trees and the hills which could be plainly seen in the morning.

Mr. PARKES and Col. WALKER usually rode on ahead with a small escort of cavalry to choose the encamping ground, and report on the state of the roads. At Ho-si-wu, Gen. MITCHELL, with the 60th Rifles, the 2d Queen's, the 15th Punjabs, and some artillery joined us, and the French also came up. Mr. PARKES rode on to Ma-tou and Tung-chau, and made the usual arrangements for our encampment. He reported that Chinese troops were stationed at Tung-chau.

We left Ho-si-wu on the 17th, and after a very dusty march arrived at Matou. Mr. PARKES rode on and passed the night at Tung-chau. Col. WALKER and a commissariat officer accompanied him to a village within a short distance of Tung-chau. Mr. PARKES rode back to this village on the morning of the 18th, and seeing that a large number of Chinese troops had taken up a strong position on each side of the road through which we were to pass, he rode back to Tung chau, accompanied by Mr. LOCH, Mr. DE NORMAN, Mr. BOULBY, the *Times'* correspondent; Capt. BRABAZON, of the artillery, another gentleman whose name I have forgotten, and Capt. ANDERSON, with twenty Sikh cavalry, to ask an explanation of the appearance of such a large force.

In the meantime the army (which had left Ma-tou early in the morning,) had advanced to within a mile of Ho-ko-chuang, where the Chinese troops had assembled. Our attention was first attracted by a trench which had been dug across the road at a village about four miles from Ma-tou. A passage was made across, and our troops passed on leaving the French at the village. About a mile from Ho-ko-chuang our troops halted, and a Chinese officer came out with a message to the effect that we might encamp where we were. He was told that we wanted to encamp on the other side of the village, as previously arranged by Mr. PARKES, where the river was—but he held to his request that we should encamp where we were, and offered to supply us with water. This offer was declined, but for the time we made no movement in advance, as the safety of our party within their lines gave the General considerable anxiety. This party, consisting of Col. WALKER, Mr. A. C. G. THOMPSON, and five or six dragoons, were waiting the return of Mr. PARKES and his party from Tung-chau, when their attention was directed to a struggle between a Frenchman and some of the Chinese troops. The cause of the disturbance is not known, but it is thought that the Chinese wanted some pretext for beginning the day's work. Col. WALKER rode up to the rescue of the Frenchman, but he was surrounded, deprived of his sword, and almost dragged from his horse. As the place was full of troops, nothing was left for him and Mr. THOMPSON to do but to run the gauntlet. They escaped from the village and got within our lines under a heavy fire from the Chinese. Mr. THOMPSON was wounded in the back by a spear-thrust, and one of the Dragoons was shot in the leg. The General lost no time in advancing the troops, and in about an hour the Chinese were cleared out of the village by the artillery and cavalry. The French drove them out of the encampment on our right, and protected the village in the rear, where all our baggage was. The position of the Chinese was well chosen, sheltering their camp, extended across our front, and out on our left and right, in the form of a semi circle; and had we encamped where they wanted us, we should have, no doubt, been severely cut up in the night.

After driving the Chinese from their position, we entered a small walled town, called Chang-chia-wan, where we remained the 19th and 20th. The place was looted.

On the 21st, the Allied Army moved on in the direction of the canal between Tung-chau and Peking. I have no time to give you a detailed account of this day's work. The French advanced towards the stone bridge called Pa-li-chian, a mile and a half west of Tung-chau, and the English upon the wooden bridge Pu-si-tsa, a little to the west of the stone bridge. The Chinese were assembled in force in front of these bridges, and the fight very soon commenced. After about two hours' fighting, we had driven the Chinese from their camps, of which there was one in nearly every cluster of trees; the French had taken the stone bridge on the right, and our right wing had taken the wooden bridge, while the Commander-in Chief, with nearly all the cavalry, the 99th and Queen's, pursued the enemy two or three miles along the canal, from camp to camp, towards Peking. The cavalry charged three or four times, and slaughtered a considerable number. I don't think that our killed and wounded on the 18th and to-day amount to more than 25. The French are encamped at the stone bridge and we at the wooden bridge, about seven miles from Peking. One of the roads to Peking passes through our camp, and there are two more (one of them paved) on the north side of the canal.

A flag of truce was sent in to-day from Peking, with a letter, the purport of which is understood to be a request to reopen negotiations. I have omitted to mention that Mr. WADE was sent, on the 19th, with a flag of truce to Tung-chau, and was fired at five times.

Mr. PARKES and his party are still detained. They are said to be at Peking, and well treated.

THE OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

The China dispatches from Lord ELGIN, the British Ambassador, and Sir HOPE GRANT, the Commander-in-Chief, with their inclosures, fill several pages of the London *Gazette.* We briefly condense them.

Lord ELGIN, writing on the 16th September, states that on the 11th two white-buttoned Mandarins arrived in great haste from the north, with letters from Prince TSAI and his colleague, somewhat defiant in their tone. The writers expressed surprise at His Lordship's having started with a force from Tien-tsin in spite of their letter of the previous day; which letter, however, Lord ELGIN had not received until two days after his departure; and the writers required him to return thither in terms slightly imperious. Lord ELGIN thought the proper way of treating this letter was to take no notice of it; and he accordingly proceeded with the advancing column of the army.

At 7 o'clock the same evening there was received a further communication from the same personages, which, both in letter and spirit, was more modest than the letter received twelve hours before. Lord ELGIN says it concedes, unconditionally, almost all the points in controversy between us. A strong desire was expressed that the British army might not go beyond a certain point named; and the writers remark, that, if halted there, they would still be sufficiently near to be called into play, should any hitch in the negotiations occur. Before replying to this communication, Lord ELGIN inquired of the Commander-in-Chief whether or not we were in a position to continue without interruption our hostile advance on Tangchow? Sir HOPE GRANT replied that it would be necessary, before undertaking a march which might end in the assault of Tangchow, to collect a large quantity of stores, and to bring up heavy guns—operations which might involve a week or ten days, and perhaps a much longer time. This being the case, Lord ELGIN'S reply was of a nature calculated to bring matters to a speedier issue, so as to avoid delays, which, at that season of the year, and in the existing low state of the river, were hazardous. Lord ELGIN said, in substance, that the British army would continue its advance on Tangchow, crushing all opposition which it might encounter.

In a dispatch from Lord ELGIN, dated the 23d of September, the brother of the Emperor appears as a negotiator for the reëstablishment of peace. The following is the letter:

"The Prince KUNG, Imperial Commissioner, with full powers, &c., makes a communication.

TSAI, Prince of I, and MUH, President of the Board of War, not having managed matters satisfactorily, His Majesty's decree has been received depriving them of their Imperial commission. The Prince KUNG having had the honor to be named Commissioner with plenipotentiary powers, will at once dispatch HANGKI and HANG-WEI-WAN to have an interview for the discussion of the question of peace. Let His Excellency, the British Minister, temporarily suspend hostilities, in order to the establishment of friendly relations.

A communication addressed to His Excellency the Earl of ELGIN, &c.

Hienfung, 10th year, 8th moon, 7th day, (Sept. 21.) 1860."

In reply to this Lord ELGIN stated that until the British subjects detained at Peking were restored, he could not take any steps to stay military proceedings.

PERSONAL.

—Rev. J. R. S. Clark, of Lynchburgh, Virginia, apparently belongs to the church militant. At a recent meeting of the Virginia Conference of the M. E. Church great objection was made to Mr. Clark's receiving any appointment, as he had become Chaplain of the K. G. C.'s, and had been seen walking around Lynchburgh with his beard fully grown and a pair of revolvers in his pocket. The Bishop who presided was inclined to regard Mr. Clark's conduct leniently, and gave him his appointment.

—A Northerner, who expressed his opinion with too great freedom at Frears Point, La., a few days since, was actually coopered up in a hogshead and rolled down the bluff into the Mississippi River. What was the name of this sufferer, or how his murderers disposed of his remains, is not stated.

—Letters which have been received in South Danvers, Mass., from Mr. George Peabody, state that he has deferred his return to this country until 1864, when he expects to take up his permanent residence here.

—On the afternoon of the 4th Mr. Joseph Kingsbury, Postmaster at East Foxborough, Mass., was found dead in his barn. It is supposed that he was killed by his horses.

—Dr. Jewett, the well-known agent of the Massachusetts Temperance Society, has received and accepted an appointment from a similar organization in Wisconsin.

LAW REPORTS.

EXAMINATION OF SLAVE-TRADERS.

United States Commissioner's Court.

Before Commissioner Morell.

The examination of the officers and crew of the slave-bark *Cora*, recently arrived at this port, was commenced yesterday, before United States Commissioner MORELL. Loretto Ruez, *alias* Latham, the reputed Captain of the *Cora*, together with her first and second officers, John Wilson and Hans Olsen, and eight of the crew of the slaver *Bonita*, who arrived here on Wednesday, were brought before the Commissioner, handcuffed, and drew after them a large crowd of people, who were anxious to get a sight of the slave-catchers. The Commissioner decided to first proceed with the examination of Wilson and Olsen. District-Attorney Roosevelt, assisted by J. B. Henry, Esq., appeared for the prosecution, and Chas. J. Donohue and W. R. Beebe, Esqs., for the prisoners.

The first witness called was *Thos. Eastman*, an officer of the United States sloop-of-war *Constellation*, by which the slaver *Cora* was captured. He testified that he was on board the *Constellation*, on the Coast of Africa, the night of Sept. 25, when the *Cora* was first discovered; she was discovered about 7½ P. M., and was captured after a three hours' chase; after chasing her for some time, fired a gun for the purpose of making her heave to; finding she did not heave to, fired more guns, and continued to chase her; at 11½ fired another gun, after which the vessel hove to; witness was then sent on board of her with a boat's crew; on reaching her deck, asked the name of the vessel, and was answered that it was the *Cora*, of New-York; then asked to see her papers and her captain; a gentleman responded by saying that the American captain was not on board; the man spoke in Spanish, which witness partially understood; the man said that the vessel had no papers, and that there was no flag on board; witness then, in obedience to orders, sent the crew of the *Cora* on board the *Constellation*, and remained in temporary charge of the vessel; witness' own crew remained with him; at first he did not see negroes on board, but after reaching her deck, saw some in the main hatchway; on going to the cabin door, discovered that the cabin decks were full of negro women; there were 705 altogether, men, women and children; awaited orders from the *Constellation;* Olsen and Wilson, the first and second mates, were the men he found on board; did not make any search himself at that time for papers; at daylight searched the cabin for a flag and papers; made a further search, but it was not a strict search; afterwards the Board of Officers of the *Constellation* were sent on board to search for papers or flags, and found the papers.

Counsel for prisoners—Were you present?

Witness—No, Sir.

Counsel—Please state only what you saw.

Testimony resumed—First saw the papers when they were handed to me on board the *Constellation*, Sept. 27; the prisoners, now here, and the reputed captain, Loretto Ruez, were on board; no flag was found on the *Cora* when witness visited her at daybreak; on the passage home found on board of her a broad blue pennant having on it a Masonic emblem; also found books on navigation; was in charge of the *Cora* on the return home; received a package and two letters from Flag-officer William Ingram; they were addressed to the Judge of the Court; often spoke to the two mates, Olsen and Wilson, on the way home, about the flag and papers, but they said they knew nothing about them; the person who spoke to witness when he went on board the *Cora* first was present—[identified Latham as the individual;] the name on the stern of the *Cora* was "*The Cora*, New-York;" the prisoners spoke English; neither of the prisoners told witness the part of the United States they were from; brought Fredericks, the first mate, home, along with the prisoners; one of the prisoners (Wilson) said he lived in New-York; the other prisoner told him that he had lived in Denmark; his place of residence he did not tell witness; did not tell witness that he was naturalized; both prisoners gave an account to witness about how they were brought to serve on board the *Cora;* they said they had shipped in New-York as second and third mates of the *Cora*, bound on a voyage for Africa, and that when the *Cora* had discharged her cargo at Port Helena, thirty miles above the Congo River, she proceeded to Mangua Grande, about forty miles south of the Congo River; that they found, while there, that the vessel was going to take a cargo of slaves; they said to witness that the Captain (Latham) told them he was going to take a cargo of negroes, and that, if they wished, he would retain them as second and third mates, respectively, on the voyage home; they did not say to what port; they also told witness that the Captain said if they did not wish to serve, he would turn them adrift on the coast of Africa; that they then said that sooner than be turned on the coast, where the coast negroes would likely rob and murder them, they would take their chance in the *Cora*, in the positions they had always retained; that was all they said to witness about the matter; witness took the negroes to Monrovia, carrying the three mates also with him as prisoners; delivered the negroes to the United States agent at Monrovia; the prisoners told witness that the negroes were brought off in boats, and counted as they entered, and that there was a man on the gangway who stripped them of any clothing they had on; they did not say who the man was who received the negroes on board.

Cross-examined—Found on the *Cora*, beside the negroes, about twenty-five or twenty-six persons; when he arrived the ship was hove to; no work was then going on in the vessel, nor till the prisoners were sent on board the *Constellation;* it was dark at the time; did not recognize the faces of the men on board the *Cora* until they were sent back the next day as prisoners; was on board the *Constellation;* would not know them by sight if it were not for that circumstance; had no recollection of having spoken to Wilson or Olsen on the night he boarded the *Cora;* there were five Spaniards brought home in the *Cora;* there were altogether about nine or ten Spaniards on the *Cora;* both the prisoners spoke English; would not take the prisoner Wilson to be a foreigner from his accent; would take Olsen to be a foreigner from his manner and action; the three mates often told him they would rather be hanged in a civilized country than to be among the wild beasts and wild men of Africa; they said they had no idea that the *Cora* on leaving New-York was intended for the Slave-trade.

Direct examination resumed—The Spaniards were brought on board as assistants to take care of the negroes, and not as prisoners; Wilson and Olsen told witness that the American captain's name was Latham, and that they did not know the name of the Spanish captain; they said the American captain went on shore at Mangua Grande, and that the Spanish captain took charge of the vessel; while they were chasing the *Cora*, they cut the boats loose, and threw overboard spare casks.

The District-Attorney here handed in as evidence the register of the *Cora*, signed by Capt. Latham, and dated New-York, 4th day of March, 1860.

Counsel for prisoners objected to the evidence on the ground that there was no proof of its being an original document, and also that the parties mentioned therein had not been identified.

The District-Attorney read the certificate of the Collector of the Port as proof of its authority.

Prisoners' counsel said there was no proof that

Capt. Latham was the person who took out that certificate.

The document was finally excluded.

The District-Attorney then presented as evidence a claim of Capt. Latham, set up against a libel against the *Cora*, in which he swore he was the owner of the bark. This being also objected to by the defence,

John Edwards was called, and testified that he was a Notary Public; that on the 21st of June last the crew-list of the *Cora* was sworn to before him; [paper produced and identified;] the person before him (Capt. Latham) was the man who came to his office; he called himself John Latham; did not know if all the crew were from the United States except one; the Captain represented that they were; that was his signature on the paper; the certificate that the crew were natives of the United States was based on the Captain's oath.

The District-Attorney said that in the claim to which he had alluded, and in which Latham testified that he was Captain, Donohue was inserted as proctor. He proposed to examine Mr. Donohue as to the identity of Mr. Latham and his signature to the document.

Mr. Donohue remarked that such a course was unusual, but he had no objection to being examined.

Being sworn, Mr. Donohue testified that he could not say that the signature on the paper was in Latham's hand-writing, as he was not present when it was signed; he could not tell who signed the paper; had no information about it except what had been communicated to him as counsel, and this he should decline, as counsel, to divulge; he never, to his knowledge, saw his client, John Latham.

In reply to a question from the District Attorney as to what more he knew about the matter, Mr. Donohue said, "You must go on with your fishing excursion on your own hook."

The examination was here adjourned to Tuesday next at 11 A. M.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

VERDICT IN THE FINLEY CASE—MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

In this Court, on Thursday night, the Jury in the case of Finley, after having been out over thirty hours, returned a verdict of murder in the second degree.

CONVICTION OF KIMMELSTIEL.

Yesterday the trial of Kimmelstiel, for receiving stolen goods, commenced on the previous day, was continued before Judge BALCOM.

Elijah T. Raeney, being recalled, testified—That Lane, Lawrence, & Co., had some twenty different brands of their own, which would never be put upon flour sold to any one else, even if desired. There were other brands, however, which were put upon barrels at the choice of the purchaser. Witness used to get to the mill at five or six o'clock in the morning. He remained there till about seven, when he would be gone to breakfast, leaving Karples in charge. Kimmelstiel called there as often as once a month, and was familiar with the method of the business there. There never appeared to be any recognition between him and Karples, any more than between strangers. Witness had not been able after search in every probable place, to find any one of the orders on file, upon which Kimmelstiel had received at different times two hundred and eighty-one barrels. No other orders were missing from their proper place. Witness had not seen Karples since the last of June. The last entry made by him in the delivery book, (shown to witness,) was on the 28th of June. The book was under the exclusive charge of Karples, though Messrs. Hecker and witness had access to it. No flour is sold at the mill, except Passover flour, and a printed bill of sale was always given with that.

Mr. Nehemiah B. Lane, the next witness, testified that he belonged to the firm of Lawrence, Lane & Co.; the firm purchases flour of Dowse & Co., which is delivered at Hecker's mill, where it is made; after the rearrest of Karples, witness heard a conversation at the Jefferson Market Court, between Reaney and Kimmelstiel; the former said to the latter "How many times have I told you that you could buy no flour at the mill;" there was no reply, when Reaney said again, "Have I not told you so;" to which the prisoner replied "You have;" witness then asked him what price he had paid for the last twenty barrels he had obtained; he said he did not remember, and that he never had taken a bill for any flour bought of Karples; he said he obtained the flour on an order which Karples had written in his store on the previous evening, signed "L. L. & Co;" he said he bought flour of Karples a number of times before, and had always paid for it as soon as he got it; witness never sold prisoner any flour in his life; no flour was sold by any of his firm, or by any employe, on the 27th or 28th of June, 1859, before the larceny, orders from witness' firm were signed L. L. & Co.; since that time they have been signed differently; his firm always gave a bill with every lot of flour, above a single barrel, and generally even with *that*.

Mrs. Augusta Karples next testified that since the arrest of her husband she has lived with her father, Jacob Levi; after Karples' arrest he ran away to Paterson, and subsequently to Toronto, in Canada, whither his wife followed him; she remained there with him a few weeks, until his rearrest; while Karples was in Canada, and before his wife went, she saw Kimmelstiel at her father's house; he said to her father, "I want you to go to Mr. Hecker, and see if you can settle the matter of the flour; *I am willing to give $1,000 or $1,500, if Mr. Hecker will return the flour to me which he has taken away*; if he will not do so, I want you to write to Canada to Henry, (Karples;) *I am willing to give him $500 if he will send me a full receipt for the flour*;" Levi said he would go and see Mr. Hecker; afterwards went to prisoner's store, by order of her husband, to get some money; Kimmelstiel said "I will give you $25 or $50, and *if Henry will give me a full receipt, I will give him $500; if Henry had dealt alone with me he and I would both have got rich, and nobody else would have found it out*;" witness was married to Karples in the February preceding the July of his arrest; she has one child, an infant at the breast, which is very weak and sickly.

Ida Levi, sister of the last witness, then testified in the same words to the conversation between Kimmelstiel and her father, relative to paying money for silencing the matter.

Mr. Bowyer next testified that he was special Deputy Sheriff; he and his partner, Geo. Matsell, had received $2,070 90 for services in connection with the flour larceny; his own time spent was 87 days, for which he charged $10 a day, besides disbursements; he had served a summons on Kimmelstiel as a witness in the Karples case; he remarked at that time to Kimmelstiel, "If what I hear is correct, it will place you in a different position from that which you have been occupying;" he replied that he had never bought any flour of Karples: had had nothing whatever to do with him; and that he hadn't seen the man yet, of whom he had bought the flour.

There were no further witnesses called for the people, and the defence opened with the testimony of

Woelf Kronenthal—Witness stated that he had bought flour of Reaney at the mill, as much as eight barrels at a time; he had also known a man by the name of Sterne to buy flour there in the same way; witness had seen the prisoner buy Passover flour and other kinds of flour of Reaney at the mill; this was in the Spring of 1859; Reaney offered on one occasion to sell fifty barrels of the Allegany brand at a reduced rate; this was in the presence of the witness, the prisoner and one or two others; Reaney offered once to sell the witness all the Allegany flour he wanted; sometimes Reaney gave the witness a bill of sale with the flour that he bought, but not always; witness had known the prisoner twelve years, during which time he had always borne a good character; the witness had some of the bills of sale which he had received from Reaney, but did not bring them to Court with him; the occasions of his purchase of flour at the mill had always been at the time of the Passover; he had often bought of the prisoner, though he was not a flour dealer, but only a baker.

Raphael Goldsmith next testified that Reaney had called on him some time since, and inquired if he had bought any of the stolen flour? witness said he didn't know anything about the flour; Reaney then remarked that he would put this matter through, if he had to spend a barrel of gold.

Morritz Sterne next testified that he had purchased flour of Reaney two years ago next Spring, at the mill; he could not say whether or not it was Passover flour; Reaney at the time offered to sell fifty barrels of Allegany cheap; witness had known prisoner twelve years; he had always borne a good character.

John J. Freedman was next called to testify to his minutes of Mrs. Karple's testimony on a former trial, for the purpose of impeaching her.

Peter Lang next testified that he had known the prisoner eight or nine years. He had borne a good character during that time.

Gustave Frank testified to the good character of the prisoner, whom he had known two or three years.

His testimony to this purport was corroborated by that of *Meyer Whithead, Simon Davidson, Isaac Fisher, Charles Krissman, Benjamin Bernard, Albert Nostran, Andrew J. M. McGinness* and *Isaiah W. Waller*, who were respectively sworn.

No further witnesses were introduced, and Mr. Smith summed up for the defence, at great length. He was followed by Mr. Doyle, for the people.

The Judge then charged the jury that they must disregard the fact that two previous juries had disagreed. They should endeavor to agree. An intelligent man often is influenced by the opinions of others; an obstinate one never. All should be striving to arrive at the same conclusion,—the truth. The jury must find, in the first place, that a larceny of the flour had been committed by Karples; and, in the second place, that the prisoner had received the flour, knowing that it had been stolen.

The Court had been asked to charge, and should do so, that if the jury believed that Karples had had the *possession* of the flour intrusted to him at the time of its sale, his fraudulent sale of it would not be larceny, but embezzlement; and in that event the prisoner must be discharged. If, however, Karples was only a servant in the employ of Hecker, without having possession of the flour, his act of taking it illegally would be larceny; and the prisoner receiving it knowingly, under such circumstances, would be guilty of the offence charged against him.

The jury then retired, and after an absence of a few minutes returned a verdict of *Guilty*.

The prisoner was very much affected by the result, and gave very noisy demonstrations of his grief in weeping and exclaiming, "What will become of my children. Let me see them before I am taken away."

He was then remanded for sentence, and the Court adjourned till this morning, at 10 o'clock, to listen to the motion on the writ of *habeas corpus* in the Jeffords case.

Court of General Sessions.

ASSAULT BY A POLICEMAN.

The only business transacted in this Court yesterday before Recorder BARNARD was the trial of two causes. The first was that of John C. Baillie, a police officer, indicted for assault and battery upon Mary George. It appeared by the evidence adduced that Mathew Powers, the brother of the complainant, had a difficulty in the house, when Mrs. Myers called in the prisoner, police officer, Mr. Baillie entered the house, followed by Powers, whom he proceeded to arrest, when the complainant interfered, hanging on her brother, and telling the officer he should not make the arrest without a warrant. Her resistance was so forcible as to require the aid of another officer. During the scuffle the complainant was struck over the head and on the arms with a club, and was several times knocked down.

Mr. Hayes testified that he saw the prisoner strike the complainant once or twice, and saw her scratching and mauling the officer. On behalf of the prisoner testimony was introduced contradicting previous witnesses, and the Judge charged that if more force were used in making the arrest than was needed, or if the party arrested were not at the time in the act of a felony or a breach of the peace, the officer did wrong in making the arrest, and the complainant had a right to help her brother in his resistance. The jury, after a brief consultation, rendered a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN.

Ernest Trustus, indicted for felonious assault, was next put to the bar. In this case the *complainant* was Officer Eldrige, who, on the 20th of August last, had gone to the vicinity of Stanton-street on some business connected with his official duties, when, hearing the cry of murder, he went into the crowd and saw the prisoner with a long sword in his hand, which he brandished threateningly. The officer interfered, and received two stabs, one in the back and one in the breast. The sword was subsequently found concealed in a bed, having about three or four inches of the tip covered with fresh blood. Witnesses were introduced who testified that the prisoner was intoxicated, and having been put out of a saloon on this account, had obtained the sword, and gone to take vengeance on those who he considered had injured him. Physicians testified to the nature of the wounds, which were severe. The jury, after remaining out some time, rendered a verdict of guilty of assault with intent to do bodily harm. The prisoner was then sentenced to State Prison for two years and six months.

The Court adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of imposing sentences.

Interesting to Stall-owners in the City Markets—Title, Possession, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hoffman.

Archibald M. Allerton, Jr., et al. vs. Daniel E. Delavan, City Inspector, et al.—This is a motion for an injunction restraining defendants from selling or transferring stall No. 402 Washington Market.

The action is brought by the plaintiffs to recover the possession of said stall, claiming the same as assignees of the former owners. It involves the much-vexed but never clearly decided question of the rights of butchers and other owners of stalls in the markets to such stalls. And when the number of stalls in all the markets in the City, and their value ranging from $500 to $6,000, is considered, it is a case of no small moment to a large class depending upon those stalls for their support, and having, in many cases, all their capital invested in them.

The facts of the case, as they appear from the affidavits and complaint, are, that in the Fall of 1858, the said stall was owned and occupied by Hanfield & Makeeven, partners, as a stall for the sale of beef by the quarter, both on commission and on their own account. Becoming embarrassed, they on the 4th day of January, 1859, assigned the stall to the plaintiffs in trust to pay off their debts for cattle purchased by them to supply said stall, about the 1st of May, 1859. The plaintiffs then leased the stall temporarily, until they could permanently dispose of it. The tenants continued in possession until the middle of June, 1859, when they were forcibly deprived of and ejected from the stall by Edward Costello, a butcher, one of the defendants herein, then and still a member of the Board of Councilmen, who still retains the stall. During all this time the plaintiffs by their tenants paid the rent of the stall to the officers of the Corporation, which was received by them with full knowledge of all the above facts. Costello is charged with obtaining the permit he holds for the stall by an offer of $500, as a bribe to Joseph Corning, late Superintendent of Markets, and with actually sending him $200, by the hands of Charles G. Cornell, then a member of the Board of Councilmen, now a member of the Board of Aldermen, $100 of which was paid by Cornell to Corning, and that Costello openly asserts that the stall has cost him $3,000, in like manner expended.

After the stall was taken possession of by Costello, the plaintiffs applied to the defendants, the City Inspector and Superintendent of Markets, to replace them in possession. After delaying the matter for a long time, they have neglected to take any action upon it.

The history of the markets, the charters and ordinances, and the laws of the State respecting markets, are referred to by counsel, for the purpose of showing the rights of the Corporation to establish, build and regulate the markets under the Government of the Dutch after the surrender to the English, and previous to the charter of 1730, and under that charter.

It is shown that soon after the charter of 1730, the Market Committee of the Common Council were intrusted with the almost exclusive control of the markets, and of the original disposition of the stalls, which they continued to have until 1849, when all executive power respecting the markets was taken from them.

That the stalls in the new markets, from time to time, built, and stalls becoming vacant in old markets, have been, by this Committee, in various ways disposed of to the butchers and others. In some cases they have been sold for a premium at public auction. Some of them thus selling for over $4,000. They have been given as of right to owners of stalls in old markets on their being torn down, and new ones built in the neighborhood. They have been distributed by lot, the drawers paying a premium fixed on the stall drawn by him. They have been sold at private sale. They have been given to applicants gratuitously. They have been disposed of in other ways. But in every case those receiving the stalls have taken them on condition of paying in addition to any premium, the rent and market fees from time to time fixed, and complying with the ordinances of the Common Coudcil.

That by the immemorial custom of the markets in this City, the original holder of a stall has the right to sell, mortgage, lease or otherwise dispose of the same, and that the Corporation have always acknowledged this right, and acted in conformity therewith, and that upon such sale the stalls bring to the said owners from $500 to $1,000.

That it has not been the custom of the City to give any written evidence of the title of the original holders of stalls to them more than a receipt for any premium money paid. That no record is or ever has been made or kept of the original holders, the changes of ownership, or the present holders of stalls. That, consequently, the holders of the several stalls have no evidence of their right to them except their possession.

That the butchers in the markets have time out of mind been licensed by the Corporation; and that in each license the stall to be occupied by him is mentioned; but that such licenses do not give the holders any right not already held by them to the stalls; and that no one, by virtue of such license, can dispossess an occupant of a stall; that the licenses are merely personal.

That in addition to their other powers, the Market Committeemen, about 1821, authorized to grant permits for stalls, revokable at their pleasure, to those desiring them; that these permits were intended for those desiring stalls for a short time only, or to regulate the use of stalls becoming vacant, and until a purchaser or permanent occupant could be found for them.

That by a law of the State passed in 1823, the Common Council were authorized to regulate the butchers in the City, to prohibit any one but licensed butchers from carrying on any branch of the business of a butcher, and to fix the times and places for carrying on the business. That subsequent to that act, the Common Council about 1821, by ordinance, prohibited any but licensed butchers to carry on the business, and prohibited them from carrying it on anywhere else than in the markets; and also prohibited all persons from selling fresh meat in quarters, joints or pieces, except in the markets.

That about 1835 the Common Council passed an ordinance authorizing the Market Committee to grant permits revokable at their pleasure to any one they might think qualified to sell meat by the quarter in such parts of the markets as they might think proper. But such permits could not be granted to a licensed butcher by the express provisions of that ordinance. That these permits were intended as a qualified butcher's license, and to be governed by the same rules.

That about the year 1833 the Common Council passed an ordinance directing the Comptroller, under the direction of the Market Committee, from time to time to lease, at auction or otherwise, all the stalls in the markets they might think proper.

Motion adjourned for further argument on Saturday. William Fullerton for plaintiffs; H. H. Anderson for defendants; H. P. Townsend for defendant Costello.

Revenue Cause—Undervaluation.

Before Justice Betts and a Jury.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Dec. 14.

The United States vs. Five Cases marked L. R., containing Cigars.—This was an action brought to forfeit the goods for an alleged undervaluation by the importer, with intent to evade the payment of duties. These cigars were imported in February, 1859, from Havana, by S. Aleman y Dolz, consigned to Rivera & Hall, of this City. They were invoiced at $1,514, and on an appraisement at the Custom-house their value was fixed at $1,762, an advancement of their value of about 16 per cent. The appraisers were called as witnesses and testified to the correctness of their appraisement, and they were also sustained by the evidence of other merchants who were also called in to estimate the value of the cigars. The claimant gave evidence taken by commission as to the purchase of the cigars, the price paid for them, and that there was no market value of such goods as these were at the time at Havana, because their brand, upon which the market value depended, was not well known, and he therefore claimed, on the other hand, that the invoice value of the goods was the correct one. The claimant asked the Judge to charge, among other things, that if the goods were invoiced at the actual price paid for them, they were not liable to forfeiture, but the Judge declined to charge in that way, but directed the jury that whatever may have been paid for the cigars, if they were invoiced below the actual market value of such articles at the time, with intent to evade the payment of duties, the goods were subject to forfeiture.

The jury, after a short absence, brought in a verdict in favor of the claimant.

For the United States, Mr. Wilcoxson; for claimant, Mr. Craig and Mr. Webster.

Claim of McSpedon and Baker—Motion for Mandamus against the Comptroller.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

McSpedon and Baker vs. Robert T. Haws, Comptroller.—This is an application for a writ of *mandamus*, to compel the Comptroller to draw his warrant upon the Treasury for the sum of $80,000, which sum the relators allege to be due to them under their contract with the Commissioner of Records.

The relators set forth their contract with the Commissioners of Records, by which they were to transcribe and make two copies of the books, records of conveyances, &c., in the Register's and County Clerk's office; the payment to them of various sums upon such contract at various times amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $700,000; that there is now the further sum of $80,000 due to them under such contract, which the Board of Supervisors have provided for paying by tax.

The relators then set forth that the Comptroller refuses to draw his warrant for the payment of the same, on the ground that the amount had not been judicially determined to be true. It is claimed by the relators that this proceeding will determine that question.

The Comptroller contends that there is no such a body legally existing as the Commissioners of Record. He further contends that this is not the proper mode of determining the question at issue—that such a determination was a precedent requirement in order to make these proceedings legitimate.

Decision reserved.

James T. Brady and J. W. Edmonds for relators; A. R. Lawrence, Jr., and H. H. Anderson for Comptroller.

Divorce Suit—A Wife's Story of her Domestic Experience.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

Margaret Moncrief vs. John Moncrief.—This action is brought for a limited divorce—from bed and board. The parties are highly connected in the City, and possessed of some means. They were married in March, 1857, but have not realized that amount of happiness that may reasonably be expected by those of agreeable dispositions when thus united.

The plaintiff tells a plaintive story of her experience, and withal disgusting. She avers that the defendant is false to his marriage vows to love, cherish and protect her, so far that he has become absolutely cruel, and even brutal towards her. His conduct has been such, as she relates, that she has been compelled to leave him and seek a better protection in independence. According to this history, in December, 1858, the defendant threatened to throw the plaintiff on the fire and roast her, and upon other subsequent occasions, during the Winters of 1858 and 1859, repeatedly threatened her life. In May, 1859, he is charged with having so beaten her that she for several weeks bore upon her person the marks of his cruelty and violence. On one occasion she was thrown violently against the stove, with such force as to knock down the stove-pipe, by which her head was badly bruised, and her arm injured.

The plaintiff claims that property in her own right makes her annual income about $2,100, and avers that the defendant has collected rents and appropriated them to his own use.

The answer admits the marriage, and that the plaintiff had a property, but denies that the defendant had converted her property or rents to his use. It also denies cruelty, and avers the contrary; that he had always been kind and faithful, and had always provided well for his wife.

The plaintiff was put upon the stand in her own behalf, and the case proceeded and is still on.

W. R. & S. H. Stafford for plaintiff; D. D. Field and McCunn, Swartwout and Fine for defendant.

Relief for the Superior Court.

The annexed resolution was passed by the Board of Aldermen Thursday night, and signed by the Mayor Friday morning:

Resolved, That the room now occupied by the General Term of the Supreme Court in the brown-stone building in the Park be and the same is hereby appropriated to the use of the Superior Court.

The relief was needed; but it is quite likely that the Justices of the Supreme Court will be dissatisfied with the arrangement.

Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

HILTON, J.—*Bancker vs. Lawrence.*—Finding of facts settled.

Holbrook vs. Holbrook.—Judgment of divorce granted, and defendant ordered to pay plaintiff $50 in full for her costs.

The People vs. McGinley.—Judgment entered on recognizance vacated on payment of Sheriff's fees.

Motion of Malcolm, Receiver, &c.—Motion granted.

Matter of Assigned Estate of Nelson & Manuel.—Motion granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 14.

$19,000	U.S. 5's, '74, Cou	90	700	Harlem Railroad	13¾
1,000	Tenn. S. 6's, '90	73	200	do	13⅞
1,000	Vir. State 6's	79½	250	Harlem R. Pref'd	32⅛
4,000	do	78½	150	do b15	32¾
2,000	N. C. State 6's	79½	150	Reading Railroad	33½
11,000	Missouri S. 6's	67	25	Mich. Cen. R. s10	48
3,000	do	67½	135	do	48
1,000	Cal. State 7s	87½	100	do	47½
4,000	City 6s '87	99	50	do s10	47¾
1,000	N. Y. Central 6s	90½	81	Cleve., Col.&Cin.R.	90
3,000	Erie R. Bs. 1875	51	10	do	89½
1,000	Ill. Central R. B.	88½	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	13½
1,000	do	88½	600	do	13¾
3,500	do	86	450	do b30	14
2,000	LaC.&Mil.L.G.B.	14	200	do b10	14
2,000	C. &N.W. S. F. b	74	100	do b30	14¼
2,000	C. & N. W. 1st M	40	50	do	13⅞
7,000	C. & N. W. 2d M	17	120	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	28⅜
20	Bank of America	100	100	do s10	27¾
20	Canton Company	14½	200	do	27¾
50	Del & H. C. Co	82½	280	Ill. Cen. R. Sp. s10	58
300	Cum. Coal Pref	8	300	do	58¾
13	Pac. M. Steam. Co.	79½	100	do b10	58½
110	do	80	150	do s30	58½
100	N. Y. C. R.	73½	100	do s10	58¾
315	do s3	73½	360	do	59
1025	do	73¾	100	do s5	59
200	do s30	73	100	do	59⅛
300	do s10	73½	100	do	59¼
250	do s3	73⅞	100	Gal. & Chi R. opg.	62¾
100	do s10	73⅞	100	do p. & c.	63
650	do	74	50	do opg.	63
260	Erie Railroad	29½	750	Clev. & Tol. R.	25⅛
50	do s15	28	200	do b3	25⅝
150	do s10	28	100	do b10	25⅛
275	do	29¼	100	do	25½
100	Hud. River R.	39	115	Chic. & Rk. Is. R.	48
100	do	39½	50	do	47¾
25	do	39⅛	100	do	47⅞
6	do	39⅛	50	do b10	47⅛
100	do s30	39	150	Chic., B. & Q. R.	64
21	Del., L. & W. R.	74			

SECOND BOARD.

$18,000	U.S. 5's, '71, Cou	86	100	Erie Railroad	28
2,000	U.S. 5's, '71, Reg	86	100	do s10	27½
5,000	U.S. 5's, '74, C. s30	89	125	Hudson Riv. R.	39½
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	73	100	Harlem R. b30	14
5,000	do	72¾	200	do	13½
4,000	do	72¾	200	Reading R. s60	33
5,000	Missouri State 6s	68½	110	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	63½
5,000	do s30	67	50	do	64
12,000	do	68	70	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	13½
1,600	Chi.&N.W. 1st M.	40	250	Mich. So.&N.I.G.S.	27½
1,000	Chic.&R.Isl.Bs.	89	200	Ill. C. R. Scrip. s5	58
20	Amer. Ex. Bank	87	100	do	58¾
25	Pac. Mail SS. Co.	79	50	do	58½
100	N. Y. Central R.	73½	20	Clev., Col.&Cin.R.	90
100	do s10	72¾	200	Gal. & Chic. R. p&c	62
50	do	73½	30	Clev. & Tol. R.	24¾
150	do s3	73	50	do	24½
350	do	73	50	do	24½
250	do	73	100	do	24¼
150	do s3	72¾	150	Chic. & R. I. R.	47
60	Mil. & Miss. R.	8			

FRIDAY, Dec. 14—P. M.

The Stock Exchange opened with considerable firmness this morning, mainly upon the financial look of affairs, and on the known scarcity of some of the speculative Stocks for immediate delivery. The political accounts in the morning papers from Washington were not regarded with favor, and further discouraging dispatches were received in the course of the day in reference to the withdrawal from the Cabinet of the Secretary of State. But until after the contracts and deliveries of the day were completed, no marked attention was given to politics—the prices current through the day showing an advance of 1@2 ⅌ cent. on the sales of yesterday on the State and Railway list, and ½@2 ⅌ cent. on some of the Railway mortgages. New-York Central at one time commanded 74¼ cash, while the same Stock sold at the afternoon Board, (where the political news was more felt,) at 73½@73@72⅞ ⅌ cent. The State Stocks also gave way from the top rates of the morning, and the Western Shares lost their firmness. At the very close of business the quotations were about as follows, the figures averaging 1½ ⅌ cent. below the best prices of the morning:

Central	72¾	Illinois Central	58¾
Erie	28¾	Reading	33
Galena	61⅞	Pacific	79
Toledo	24	Michigan Central	46
Rock Island	46	Michigan Southern	13¾
Missouris	66½	Mich. Guaranteed	26

Financially the view of the market to-day is decidedly good. The improvement in the tone of money and exchange affairs noticed yesterday has resulted in a larger business in mercantile paper and in bills on England. The Banks, at their Discount sessions this morning, took a large proportion of their offerings, in some instances all that was offered within Bank rule as to date, and outside of Bank improved currency was given to first-class paper at from 12 to 18 ⅌ cent. In Exchange the operations were much heavier in amount than for several mails past. Some of the English shippers of Gold by the *Europa* caused their correspondents here to be advised by telegraph from Halifax of the amount on board, with a view to the purchase of return Exchange in advance of the actual receipts of the Gold, and this, in some instances, was done to-day. The advance in Bank and Bankers' bills, on actual sales, is about 1 ⅌ cent., or on Merchant bills from 1 to 2 ⅌ cent. The former we quote 103½@104, sales closing 104@105; the latter 101@103 ⅌ cent. The greatest good is accomplished by this improvement in the Currency for Merchant bills drawn against Cotton from the South or in transitu, and Grain and Flour from this port. The shipment of Bullion to this side by the *Europa* appears to have been mainly on speculation, as an Exchange operation. The next receipts, by the *Atlantic* and *Persia*, will probably be on orders sent from this side about 17th or 21st November.

The California steamer for Nov. 21 arrived early this morning, and delivered $1,083,213 in Bullion. The Gold by the *Europa*, from England, $540,000, will probably come over from Boston to-morrow night. The calculation is that the *Atlantic*, due here on Monday, will bring an additional sum, £250,000 to £300,000 sterling, equal to $1,250,000 to $1,500,000, and the *Persia*, due here on Thursday next, a like sum—including, altogether, an addition of *four million* dollars to the stock of Bullion in this City by this day week. Another remittance of $1,225,000, Dec. 1, is advised from San Francisco as on the way. The following is the Specie list by the *North Star* to-day.

SPECIE LIST OF NORTH STAR.

A. G. Rosenbaum & Co.	$15,300	Kirby, Byrne & Co.	10,080
Howl'd & Aspinwall	33,231	Jas. Patrick & Co	30,000
Order	20,133	L. VonHoffman & Co.	60,000
H. Cohn & Co.	15,000	R. Meader & Co	12,500
Wm. Hoge & Co.	35,500	Treadwell & Co	15,000
Eppinger & Co.	4,000	Taaffe, McCahill & Co.	50,385
D. Rham & Co.	32,400	R. Patrick	43,000
Wm. Seligman & Co.	20,000	Conroy & O'Connor	15,000
E. Kelly & Co.	70,000	Am. Exchange Bank	70,000
T. H. & J. S. Bacon.	14,040	Baker & Merritt	12,512
J. Helier & Bro.	50,000	Jennings & Brewster.	10,000
Z. Kirstein & Bro.	10,000	F. Naylor	8,000
W. T. Coleman & Co.	40,000	Duncan, & Co.	120,133
J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	37,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	230,000
Total			$1,083,213

The movement of the Banks in the four principal cities of the Union, in which weekly reports are made, as shown by their last statements, is as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
N. York, Dec. 8	$130,214,363	82,184,167	$18,562,743	$8,955,193
Boston, Dec. 10	61,870,656	17,176,778	3,532,677	7,244,707
Phila., Dec. 10	27,087,587	15,173,347	3,557,067	2,661,196
N. Orleans, Dec. 8	20,248,586	15,587,406	11,013,330	6,853,084
Total	$239,421,191	$130,121,698	$36,665,807	$25,715,180
Last week	240,104,363	128,662,838	36,055,237	25,979,598
Last year	231,271,240	127,720,443	40,129,922	28,153,608

The following are THOMPSON & BROTHERS' closing quotations for Currency and Exchange to-day:

	Discount.
New-York, New-England and E. Jersey	⅜@—⅛
West Jersey and Philadelphia	2½@—
Baltimore, and int. Pennsylvania	4 @—
Int. Maryland	5 @—
Ohio and Indiana	2½@ 3
Kentucky	3 @—
N. & S. Carolina, Georgia and Alabama	8 @ 9
Virginia and Tennessee	8 @ 9
Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri and Iowa	12 @—
Free Indiana	5 @—
Louisiana	2 @ 3
Mobile	5 @ 6
Canada and Michigan	2 @—
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	2¼@ 2½
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	3¼@ 4
Drafts and Checks on Boston	⅛@—
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	12 @—
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	12 @—
Drafts and Checks on Detroit	2 @—
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	2 @—
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	2½@—

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	Dec. 8.	Dec. 1.	Dec. 8.	Dec. 1.
Citizens' Bank	$3,936,437	$4,186,103	$2,834,545	$2,879,488
Canal Bank	1,860,733	2,032,752	1,251,516	1,273,056
Louisiana	3,407,530	3,793,873	1,882,025	1,584,088
Louis'a State.	4,589,685	4,720,922	2,356,279	2,265,223
Mec. & Trad.	1,239,711	1,296,934	500,728	413,432
Bk. of N. O.	1,471,338	1,504,060	807,436	723,599
Southern Bk.	259,452	289,722	536,839	626,167
Union Bank	1,125,482	1,229,598	264,930	240,952
Merchants'	567,741	565,727	137,689	131,295
Crescent City.	964,103	971,770	76,033	106,322
Bk. of Amer.	826,424	933,467	365,300	382,859
Total	20,248,586	21,523,925	11,013,320	10,626,491
	Decrease	$1,275,339	Increase	$386,829

BANKS.	CIRCULATION.		DEPOSITS.	
	Dec. 8.	Dec. 1.	Dec. 8.	Dec. 1.
Citizens' Bank	$2,397,345	$2,525,565	$2,948,073	$2,979,897
Canal Bank	670,990	672,220	991,402	1,093,346
Louisiana	657,259	642,219	3,923,978	3,717,677
Louis'na State	1,375,365	1,421,840	4,590,272	4,353,147
Mec. & Traders.	248,720	260,030	612,960	515,837
Bank of N. O.	386,670	423,710	687,579	635,458
Southern Bk.	134,155	138,130	343,960	411,733
Union Bank	265,790	312,345	565,916	592,686
Merchants' Bk.	327,400	356,200	295,798	258,028
Crescent City	237,815	245,965	151,851	170,584
Bk. of America.	151,575	178,130	745,617	832,746
Totals	$6,853,084	$7,176,374	15,857,403	15,561,139
	Decrease	$323,290	Increase	$296,267

BANKS.	EXCHANGE.		DUE DIST. BANKS.	
	Dec. 8.	Dec. 1.	Dec. 8	Dec. 1.
Citizens' Bank.	$1,208,240	$1,050,792	$291,312	$335,437
Canal Bank	1,203,995	1,090,226	98,038	146,853
Louisiana	1,253,142	1,197,962	101,025	101,992
Louisiana St.	1,110,110	986,084	21,828	14,451
Mec. & Traders,	118,558	67,012	31,336	23,363
Bank of N. O.	82,861	111,166	67,248	56,710
Southern Bank	579,719	537,826	......	......
Union Bank	197,955	190,446	107,640	104,861
Merchants' Bk.	9,245	33,031	46,000	32,417
Crescent City	61,593	131,687	22,837	51,035
Bk. of America	4,816	4,651	7,015	4,656
Total	$5,830,334	$5,380,283	$794,279	$871,775
	Increase	$450,051	Decrease	$77,496

The following was to-day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer:

Total receipts	$48,403
Total payments	44,606
Total balance	2,689,793

The receipts include $42,000 for customs.

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railroad for the month of Nov., 1860, were $561,448 18

Earnings of November, 1859	500,257 97
Increase	$61,190 21

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York, for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Entered at the Port	$1,200,176	$2,842,229	$1,277,894
Thrown on Market	1,217,544	2,264,947	583,517
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port	$57,351,296	$107,724,992	$98,465,190
Thrown on Market	65,316,078	106,377,822	96,114,086

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	566	$234,698	596	$213,554	32	$9,548
Mf. of Cot'n	500	90,818	1,232	233,173	60	13,396
Mf. of Silk	261	158,770	101	105,723	4	2,314
Mf. of Flax	282	41,792	702	147,157	33	7,123
Miscellan's	61	24,293	124	27,916	101	765
Total	1,670	$550,371	2,755	$727,523	230	$33,146
		727,523				550,371
Total entered		$1,277,894	Total marketed			$583,517

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 14, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 20 bbls. Ashes, 3,463 bbls. Flour, 471 bbls. Corn Meal, 49,390 bushels Wheat, 24,996 bushels Corn, 31,903 bushels Oats, 2,706 pkgs. Provisions, and 420 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been inactive, to-day, including Pots, at $5, and Pearls at $5 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request, at previous prices. Sales have been reported of 2,100 bales, including middling Upland, 10c.; and do. Gulfs, at 10¼c. ⅌ ℔. Yesterday, in addition to the sales on the spot, 2,000 bales *in transitu* were represented as having been disposed of.

COFFEE—The inquiry has been mainly for prime lots, including Java, at 16c.@16½c., Laguayra, at 14c., Rio at 11½c.@12½c. and St. Domingo, at 11¼c.@11½c., ⅌ ℔.

FISH—All kinds are quiet, and prices are irregular.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate inquiry prevails for State and Western Flour, prices of which favor buyers. The reported transactions, since our last, add up 14,850 bbls., in lots, including superfine State, at $4 50@$4 65; ordinary to choice extra State at $4 75@$5, chiefly within the range; superfine Western at $4 50@$4 70; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 80@$5 80; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5@$6; inferior extra Ohio at $5@$5 05; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 10@$5 25 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 50	@$4 65
Extra State	4 75	@ 5 00
Superfine Western	4 50	@ 4 70
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 80	@ 5 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00	@ 6 00
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 00	@ 5 05
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 10	@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 30	@ 6 60
Fancy Genesee	5 05	@ 5 20
Extra Genesee	5 25	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 20	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is quiet at old rates. Sales since our last, 950 bbls., in lots, at $4 85@$5 15 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 20@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian is inactive, including inferior to very choice extra at $4 95@7 ⅌ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 20@$4 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for at $3 20@$3 25 for Jersey and $3 45@$3 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in request for at $2@$2 25 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat is less abundant and is somewhat unsettled. The demand is restricted; sales have been confined to 62,500 bushels, including good to very choice white Western at $1 30@$1 40; red do. part at $1 17; Milwaukee Club at $1 10@$1 11; Amber Wisconsin, $1 11; Chicago Spring at $1 05@$1 07, ⅌ bushel. Corn is doing better; sales 54,000 bushels, at 63c.@64½c. for mixed Western, in store and afloat; 66c. for round yellow, 65c. for yellow Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye sells slowly at 65c. ⅌ bushel. Barley is unchanged. Oats are in demand, including Canada at 36½c.@37c.; Western at 36c.@37c.; and State at 37c.@38c. ⅌ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to Dec. 12:

	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls.	613,967	698,874
Wheat, bushels	13,791,451	7,847,792
Corn, bushels	15,519,424	5,212,745
Oats, bushels	1,547,296	1,346,584
Rye, bushels	310,103	232,997
Barley, bushels	545,393	604,904

HAY—Sales have been made of 500 bales North River at 70c.@75c. ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—New are in limited demand, to-day, at from 26c.@34c. ⅌ ℔.

LEATHER—Has been in slack request at drooping prices.

LIME—Rockland: 75c. for Common and $1 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are inactive and nominal. Spirits Turpentine has been in limited demand, within a range of from 31c.@32½c. ⅌ gallon. Resin is inactive and depressed, including Common at $1 20 ⅌ 310 ℔s.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and lower. Sales: 350 bbls., including Old Mess at $16@16 25; New Mess at $16@$17, the latter rate for extra heavy; Old Prime at $10 25@$10 50; and New do., at $11 75@$11 87½ ⅌ bbl. Cut meats and Bacon are unchanged. Lard is in request at uniform rates. Sales: 200 tcs. and bbls. in lots at 9¾c.@10½c. ⅌ ℔. Beef is inactive and prices tend downward; sales 110 bbls., in lots, at $9 50@$10 for repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 for extra Western Mess; $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess, $15@$17 ⅌ tce., Beef Hams, $11 50@$13 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues depressed at 15c.@20c. for State, and 10c.@15c. for Western, ⅌ ℔. Cheese is quiet at 9c.@11c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Sales: 100 tcs., in lots, at $3@$3 50 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand, and sales have been reported of 500 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 4¾c.@5⅞c., with 850 boxes Havana, part at 5¼c @ 5½c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Has been in limited request at 9¾c.@ 9⅞c. ⅌ ℔.

TOBACCO—Light transactions have been reported, including of 22 hhds. Kentucky at 8c.@13c.; 62 cases Seed Leaf at 3½c.@5c.; and 35 bales Havana on private terms.

WHISKY—Is in demand at 18⅜c ⅌ gallon; sales, 1,350 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Business is rather tame, to-day; rates are essentially unaltered. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 11¾d.@12¼d.; Corn, 11d.@11½d. ⅌ bushel; Cotton. 5-16d.@⅜d. ⅌ ℔.; Resin, 3s. 3d. ⅌ 310 ℔s. For Glasgow—Flour. 3s. 9d.@4s. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13½d. ⅌ bush.; Resin, 3s. 9d. ⅌ bbl. For London—Flour, 3s. 10½d.@4s. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13½d. ⅌ bushel. For Bristol—Flour, 3s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Dec. 14, 1860.

MEATS.

The demand has been limited, though buyers have had any existing advantage.

Beef, roasting pieces, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 15
Beef, chuck roast, ⅌ ℔	9	@ 12
Beef, second cut chuck, ⅌ ℔	5½	@ 8
Beef, rounds, ⅌ ℔	8	@ 10
Beef, rumps, ⅌ ℔	11	@ 12
Beef, porter-house steak, ⅌ ℔	15	@ 18
Beef, sirloin steak, ⅌ ℔	13	@ 15
Beef, rump steak, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 14
Beef, corned, ⅌ ℔	5	@ 10
Mutton, hind-quarters, ⅌ ℔	9	@ 12
Mutton, fore-quarters, ⅌ ℔	6	@ 9
Mutton, legs, ⅌ ℔	9	@ 12
Mutton, shoulders, ⅌ ℔	5	@ 8
Mutton, chops, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 14
Lamb, ⅌ ℔	10	@ 13
Veal, hind-quarters, ⅌ ℔	11	@ 14
Veal, fore-quarters, ⅌ ℔	6	@ 9
Veal cutlets, ⅌ ℔	16	@ 20
Pork, fresh, ⅌ ℔	11	@ 11½
Pork, salted, ⅌ ℔	10½	@ 11
Pork, jowls, ⅌ ℔	10	@ —
Roasting pigs, each	1 25	@2 50
Soup Meats, ⅌ ℔	4	@ 8
Smoked Beef, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 14
Bacon, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 14
Hams, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 14
Shoulders, ⅌ ℔	11	@ 12
Tongues, each	50	@ 75
Lard, ⅌ ℔	13½	@ 14½
Lard, by the tub, ⅌ ℔	13	@ 13⅞
Sausages, City made, ⅌ ℔	12	@ —
Tripe, ⅌ ℔	6	@ —

POULTRY AND GAME.

Supplies are increasing, and prices tend downward. The inquiry is moderate.

Chickens, ⅌ ℔	10	@ 14
Fowls, ⅌ pair	62	@1 00
Fowls, ⅌ ℔	10	@ 13
Turkeys, ⅌ ℔	11	@ 15
Ducks, ⅌ pair	1 00	@1 50
Ducks, wild, ⅌ pair	50	@1 75
Geese, ⅌ ℔	9	@ 12
Prairie Chickens, ⅌ pair	75	@1 00
Partridges, ⅌ pair	87	@1 00
Pigeons, ⅌ dozen	2 25	@2 50
Quails, ⅌ pair	37	@ 50
Robbins, ⅌ dozen	62½	@ 75
Squirrels, each	8	@ 12
Venison, ⅌ ℔	8	@ 12

FISH.

Reduced supplies and advanced prices tend to lessen the consumption.

Blackfish, ⅌ ℔	8	@ 10
Catfish, ⅌ ℔	8	@ —
Codfish, ⅌ ℔	6	@ 8
Eels, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 15
Flounders, ⅌ ℔	6	@ —
Frost Fish, ⅌ ℔	5	@ 6
Haddock, ⅌ ℔	—	@ 6
Halibut, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 15
Perch, ⅌ ℔	8	@ 10
Pickerel, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 15
Striped Bass, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 15
White Fish, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 15
Oysters, ⅌ 100	50	@1 50
Oysters, pickled, ⅌ 100	1 00	@1 50
Clams, ⅌ 100	25	@ 50
Crabs, soft, ⅌ doz	87	@1 25
Crabs, hard, ⅌ doz	18	@ 25
Lobsters, ⅌ ℔	5	@ 6
Salmon, City smoked, ⅌ ℔	15	@ 20
Salmon, pickled, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 15
Codfish, pickled, ⅌ ℔	5	@ —
Codfish, dry, ⅌ ℔	5	@ —
Mackerel, pickled, each	8	@ 12
Mackerel, smoked, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 14
Herring, pickled, ⅌ doz	10	@ 15

VEGETABLES

Have been generally in good request at, in most instances, firmer prices.

Beets, ⅌ bunch	5	@ 6
Cabbage, ⅌ head	4	@ 8
Cabbage, Red	6	@ 10
Carrots, ⅌ bunch	5	@ 6
Cranberries, ⅌ quart	15	@ 18
Cauliflowers, each	15	@ 30
Celery, ⅌ bunch	8	@ 12
Garlic, ⅌ bunch	15	@ 18
Leeks, ⅌ bunch	5	@ 6
Onions, ⅌ quart	5	@ 10
Parsley, ⅌ bunch	5	@ 6
Parsnips, ⅌ bunch	5	@ 6
Peppers, ⅌ dozen	8	@ 12
Potatoes, ⅌ bbl	1 50	@2 25
Potatoes, ⅌ bushel	62	@ 87
Potatoes, ⅌ half peck	10	@ 14
Potatoes, sweet, ⅌ half peck	20	@ 25
Salad, ⅌ head	2	@ 3
Spinach, ⅌ half peck	10	@ 12
Turnips, ⅌ half peck	8	@ 12

FRUIT.

Dealers report a limited business at essentially unaltered prices.

Apples, ⅌ peck	25	@ 50
Chestnuts, ⅌ quart	10	@ 15
Citron, preserved	25	@ —
Dates, ⅌ ℔	8	@ —
Figs, ⅌ ℔	8	@ 10
Grapes, hot-house, ⅌ ℔	50	@ 75
Grapes, Isabella and Catawba	12	@ 15
Hickory Nuts, ⅌ quart	8	@ 10
Lemons, ⅌ dozen	25	@ 50
Oranges, ⅌ dozen	12	@ 50
Pears, ⅌ quart	20	@ 30
Pears, cooking, ⅌ half peck	20	@ 25
Raisins, ⅌ ℔	10	@ 12
Walnuts, ⅌ quart	8	@ 10

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter and Cheese continue in moderate demand. Eggs and Honey have not varied.

Butter, State, ⅌ ℔	16	@ 24
Butter, Orange County	25	@ 27
Butter, Ohio, ⅌ ℔	15	@ 21
Cheese, ⅌ ℔	10	@ 13
Cheese, English, ⅌ ℔	18	@ —
Eggs, six for	13	@ —
Eggs, twelve for	25	@ —
Honey, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 28
Honey, ⅌ bottle	25	@ 30

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 15, 1860.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our dispatches from Washington this morning are in the highest degree important. Gen. CASS, in despair at the condition of the country, has resigned his position as Secretary of State. Mr. TRESCOTT, the Assistant Secretary, as has already been announced, resigned on Thursday,—consequently, the State Department is at the present time without any responsible head. A successor to Gen. CASS has not yet been decided upon by the President, but rumor points to Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, of New-York, as likely to be called upon to assume the responsibilities. It is also positively stated by our correspondent that Secretary THOMPSON will resign, probably on Monday; and it is believed that other members of the Cabinet will follow. It is even very strongly suggested that President BUCHANAN himself may retire, and leave the management of affairs between now and the 4th of March in the hands of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. The House Special Committee had another meeting yesterday, but it does not appear that anything of special importance was effected. Mr. CORWIN, the Chairman, submitted a proposition giving the people of a Territory the exclusive right to elect their officers and to make their own laws, subject, of course, to the Constitution of the United States. This, however, was opposed by several of the Republican members, as carrying Slavery into all the Territories under the decision in the Dred Scott case, and, without voting on the proposition, the Committee adjourned until Monday. It is believed that a report will be made early in the coming week, probably on Tuesday. Meantime it is asserted, on what is considered reliable authority, that Senator DOUGLAS intends, on Tuesday, to deliver his expected speech, in which he will take strong ground in favor of coercing seceding States. Mr. WADE, of Ohio, it is known, will take that ground in the speech which he is to deliver on Monday. The effect to be produced by these speeches is a matter of grave speculation. The Secessionists, of course, contend that they will precipitate an immediate collision in South Carolina, and strengthen the disunion feeling throughout the South; but this view of the case is susceptible of some doubt. Advices received in Washington from the Cotton States are somewhat contradictory. Louisiana is represented to be ripe for secession; while in Alabama, which has been strongly counted on to follow South Carolina immediately, the conservatives think they will be able to carry the State. MILES, of South Carolina left for home last night, and the rest of the delegation from that State, it is understood, are to withdraw formally in a body.

We publish this morning, from our files by the *North Briton*, which extend to the 29th ult., some English views of the secession movement in the United States. It will be seen that, in counting upon the sympathy of either England or France, the Disunionists have altogether reckoned without their host. The London *Times*, the ablest and the surest reflex of public opinion in Great Britain—asks pointedly whether any man in his senses can believe that England and France will consent "to stultify the policy of half a century for the sake of an extended Cotton trade," and now give a practical indorsement to African Slavery? No one, either here or on the other side of the Atlantic, who has taken the trouble to think about the matter, can have any doubt whatever, if a separation takes place between the Northern and Southern sections of the Union, that the sympathies of both the French and English people, as well as their interests, will lie with the Northern States.

Letters from our correspondent on board the steam-frigate *Niagara*, on her way to Japan with the Embassy on board, will be found in our columns this morning. They are dated at Batavia, in the Island of Java, the capital of all the Dutch East Indian possessions, and the principal trading port of the Oriental Islands. The voyage of the *Niagara* from Loando to Batavia occupied 46 days, strong winds and heavy seas having been encountered after rounding the Cape of Good Hope. The habits and occupations of the Japanese continued much the same as has been reported previously in our correspondent's letters. Whatever may be their habits of cleanliness in their own country, we are led to believe that on board the *Niagara* they are not such as to tempt emulation. The Ambassadors had made a formal visit to the Dutch authorities, who received them with much ceremony, and entertained them in a princely manner; and in the evening, after the reception, the Governor-General gave a grand soriée at the palace. The *Niagara* was to leave on Tuesday, Oct. 9, for Hong-Kong, touching at Singapore—from which port we shall probably receive another batch of correspondence. All on board are reported well.

By the arrival at this port, yesterday, of the *North Star* from Aspinwall, we receive later advices from New-Granada and the Central American States. The news is without any importance. No reliable information is obtained of the movements of the revolutionary Chief MOSQUERA, in New-Granada, but it was generally believed on the isthmus that a decisive battle had been fought and that President OSPINA had been victorious. A South Carolinian officer, belonging to the flag-ship *Lancaster*, at Panama, had resigned in consequence of the secession movement, and another officer belonging to the *St. Mary's* had signified his intention of pursuing the same course from the same valid reason. There is nothing new from Honduras and Guatemala. From Salvador, we learn that the crop of indigo is a large one. Costa Rica, politically and financially, is in a distressed condition. Another revolution is anticipated. The California advices of the *North Star* have been anticipated by Overland Express. Her treasure list exceeds a million of dollars.

The sloop *Garnett Demerest*, from New-York, was upset in a squall on Thursday night at 8 o'clock, near Irvington. A sailor, named MOORE, of Oswego, was so badly frozen that he will probably die. Another man was also badly frozen, and will perhaps die. They were not rescued until 7 o'clock yesterday morning. At about the same hour the sloop *Jenny Lind* was capsized just above Hurlgate, and the crew were rescued in an exhausted condition.

An entertaining lecture on "Italy and Garibaldi" was delivered by Rev. J. C. FLETCHER, at Cooper Institute, last evening, and was heard with marked interest by a large audience.

The examination of the officers of the slave-bark *Cora*, recently captured on the Coast of Africa, was commenced yesterday before United States Commissioner MORELL. THOMAS EASTMAN, an officer of the United States sloop-of-war *Constellation*, who assisted in the capture of the *Cora*, and brought the prisoners to this port, was sworn and gave the details of the capture, after which the examination was postponed to Tuesday next, at 11 A. M.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday the trial of KIMMELSTIEL, indicted for receiving stolen goods, resulted in his conviction. The jury in the case of FINLEY, after an absence of over thirty hours returned a verdict of murder in the second degree. In the General Sessions there were only two trials. These were on prosecutions for assault and battery, one by, and the other upon, a Policeman. In the former the prisoner was acquitted, in the latter convicted and sent to State Prison for two years and six months. At a Special Term of the Superior Court, before Justice WOODRUFF, an important motion is now pending, involving the title of stall-holders in the markets to the stalls in their possession. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice SUTHERLAND, the claim of MCSPEDON & BAKER was again up on a motion for a *mandamus* to the Comptroller to compel him to draw his warrant for that $80,000.

The Stock Market was higher yesterday morning on the improved financial news and the scarcity of speculative Stocks on the Street, but fell off in the afternoon, apparently under political accounts from Washington. New-York Central closed 72⅝, after selling as high as 74⅛; Missouris 66¼, after selling 68½. Money was easier on mercantile paper, though at continued high rates. Exchange moved with more freedom at 103½@104 for Bank and Bankers.

Transactions in Flour and Wheat were moderate; prices closed in favor of buyers. Corn in good request at advancing rates. Cotton was in demand, as were also Sugars, prime lots of Coffee, and Whisky. Provisions, Metals, Naval Stores, Oils, Molasses, Fish, Hemp, Hides, Hops, Leather, Tallow and Tobacco were inactive. Freight engagements were restricted.

The President and the Crisis.

The Cabinet has sustained another rupture. Gen. CASS has resigned his post as Secretary of State—one of the reasons assigned therefor being the peremptory refusal of the President to send to Fort Moultrie reinforcements, which the officer in command has declared to be necessary to its defence. Gen. CASS is reported to be of opinion that a compliance with this demand was a matter of duty—that the honor and good faith of the Government are implicated in the refusal, and that he cannot consent to share the responsibility of such a proceeding. We have on high authority other and less creditable reasons for his withdrawal,—but we are unwilling to believe that they have governed his action.

The whole country will sustain the position which Gen. CASS is reported to have taken. Mr. BUCHANAN, if his word may be relied upon, intends to retain possession of the forts which command Charleston harbor. In his recent Message he takes this position, although he adds that "the officer in command has received orders to act strictly on the defensive." This is certainly a very just and proper order,—but it implies clearly enough that any attack that may be made on the Forts is to be repulsed. The officer in command is expected to repel any assault, and to defend the property and the flag intrusted to his keeping, with all his resources and to the last extremity. He represents to the President that he has not force enough to do this with success—and he asks reinforcements. It is scarcely credible that, under such circumstances, his request should be refused.

If Mr. BUCHANAN intends that those forts shall be defended, he ought to send troops enough to defend them. If he intends that they shall be taken, he should surrender them in advance. He has no right to send brave and loyal men upon such a mission, and then abandon them to the mercy of an overwhelming force. Major ANDERSON never would ask reinforcements unless he needed them. He is on the spot, and is entitled to his own judgement of the emergency. He knows what can be done with the force under his command, and what cannot. And his honor as an officer is involved in the demand which he makes for reinforcements. Mr. BUCHANAN refuses them. Upon whose head will rest the responsibility for the brave blood that may be shed, in an unsuccessful attempt to obey the orders which Mr. BUCHANAN himself has given?

Mr. BUCHANAN may say that he has assurances that no attack will be made during his Administration. Is it prudent, or safe, for him to trust such tremendous issues upon such assurances? From whom do they come? Who has authority to give them? Not the State Government of South Carolina—for that Government is soon to surrender all control and all responsibility. Not the new Government soon to be formed—for that is not yet in existence, and no one can possibly bind its action. Perhaps the leaders of the secession movement have given such pledges. But for whom can they speak but themselves,—and who knows how long they will "lead" the movement they have set on foot? Who can answer for the mob of Charleston? Who can tell to what rash deeds some new access of rage and frenzied passion may impel that reckless, unreasoning mass, before whose mad behests the wisest and the truest patriots of Carolina have already been compelled to yield? Who could have pledged the mob in the French Revolution not to attack the Bastille? All such pledges must, from the nature of the case, be utterly worthless;—and to rely upon them for an hour is simply to betray a great and a solemn trust.

Mr. BUCHANAN fears that a display of force might precipitate an attack. Doubtless there is some ground for this apprehension, in the present excited state of feeling at Charleston, and the suggestion is entitled to weight. But why did not Mr. BUCHANAN make provision for the contingency while it could have been done with perfect safety? Why did he not garrison those forts before the election, when the danger was foreseen but before it had become imminent? He cannot plead ignorance. He knew perfectly that South Carolina had threatened secession in case of LINCOLN's election, and he knew that LINCOLN was likely to be elected. *Why did he not act upon the urgent representations of Gen.* SCOTT,—and put these forts in condition to meet any emergency? The responsibility for all this fatal neglect devolves upon him. And he has no right now to plead his own past default as a reason for declining to perform a duty, which may have been made more embarrassing, but is not one whit less imperative.

If the President intends that the gallant men in Fort Moultrie shall hold the fort, it is his solemn duty to give them the aid they require. He may disarm the movement of everything offensive by assurances that it is a purely defensive act—that it is not designed in any way to coerce the State or make any aggression upon her rights,—but that it is absolutely necessary as a measure of precaution for the protection of the public property of the Government. If the people of Charleston should disregard these assurances, and attack the Fort, the President would have the consolation of knowing that it was capable of defence. But we do not believe an attack would be precipitated by preparations to resist it. On the contrary, nothing has tended more to encourage and strengthen the secession movement, than the vacillation and the timidity of the Executive department of the Federal Government. The PEOPLE, it should be understood, are not terrified by the spectre of attempted Disunion. While they deplore the blind madness which can precipitate any section of the country upon its horrible hazards,—while they stand ready to do anything which justice and honor will sanction, to ward off its dreadful issues and turn the current of public thought into more peaceful channels,—they neither blench nor quail in presence of the advancing Demon. They feel strong in material resources,—strong in loyalty to the Constitution which their fathers framed and in devotion to the Union which they created,—and strong in their unfaltering purpose to rescue both, at any price and at every hazard, from the schemes of conspirators and the machinations of those who have been for years plotting their destruction. And they will hold to a fearful responsibility those high executors of their will, who may prove traitors to the trust they have reposed in their hands.

Mr. BUCHANAN may as well understand that a suspicion is creeping into the public mind, that he is either in secret league with the conspirators against the Constitution he has sworn to support, or that he is a supple but ignorant tool in their hands. The power of the Executive department of the Government is wielded for their advantage. The arms of the United States are placed within their reach. The forts are so weakened as to fall an easy prey to their assaults. The Law officer of the Executive department stealthily vindicates their intended action. The Secretary of War insists on the justice. High officials, under the orders of the President, visit the South to stimulate the disunion movement, and draw pay all the time from the Federal Treasury. Open Secessionists fill the seats and guide the counsels of the Cabinet. The Executive organ fans the flame of sectional resentment, decries and discredits the Federal authority, and assails and denounces every friend of the Union in the Southern States. *What do all these things mean?* Has Mr. BUCHANAN become emulous of the fame of BENEDICT ARNOLD? Has he forgotten how, for political offences infinitely less criminal in their motive and less fatal in their aim, a Vice-President of the United States was hunted by public hate into an ignominious grave,—and that generation after generation of Americans will brand the name of AARON BURR with the infamy that clings like a cleaving curse to the memory of every traitor to his country?

We have no reason to love Mr. BUCHANAN, and very little provocation to wish that his name should be held in grateful remembrance hereafter; but, for the honor of the country, we trust he may spare himself the infamous notoriety of being the first President of the United States who betrayed the citadel of its Constitution into the hands of its foes.

Italy and the Papacy.

If the situation in which the Papacy finds itself to-day were utterly without precedent in history, as the uproarious episcopal advocates of the Papal throne would have the world believe, it might be more difficult than it now happily is, to discern a way of escape for united Italy from the dilemma to which PIUS IX. and his few European friends are endeavoring to condemn her.

But a moment's reflection upon the past of ecclesiastical Rome ought to satisfy the most alarmed of the friends of Italy, that the safety of the new-born State is to be found with no great peril, and indeed with no great trouble, precisely where the safety of all other great European interests has been found, whenever those interests have been brought into collision with the pretensions of the Popedom. Not even in the darkest ages of mediæval superstition, when a thousand legitimate hopes, and a thousand genuine services attached the priesthood to the people of Europe, was the temporal power of the Popes ever seriously suffered to interfere with the positive development of any solid European progress.

Under PHILIP, the Handsome, the monarchy of France, under JOHN LACKLAND, the Barons of England defied successfully this mysterious and formidable spiritual Cæsar, and forced Rome to see the world with other eyes than her own. The resistance of the Papacy to the growth of Northern Germany, resulted in driving half the lesser princes of the Empire into the victorious Protestantism of the sixteenth century, while the same idle obstinacy of opposition to the inevitable movement of things made England sovereign mistress of herself, as well in matters spiritual as in matters temporal.

Under HENRY IV., France might have achieved in full what he afterwards accomplished, in part, under RICHELIEU, had not the great BEARNAIS permitted himself to be seduced into his fatal Florentine marriage, and through the house of Medici into a more fatal alliance with Rome. The greatness of the impulse which RICHELIEU gave to the policy of France in 1624, sprang from the clearness with which this master statesman, Cardinal though he was, saw and acted upon the practical importance of Rome. HENRY IV. turned from Venice, his natural ally, herself grown mighty in spite of Papal intrigues, and by spurning Papal assumptions, to join with the Holy See in annihilating the independence of Central Italy. He was rewarded with the dagger of RAVAILLAC, and France with the miserable Regency of the papalistic and murderous MARIE DE MEDICIS. RICHELIEU saw the Popes for what they were, a succession of weak, vacillating, selfish princes, playing the most colossal game of spiritual charlatanism in order to secure the most contemptible of temporal advantages, and as he saw he struck. He saw PAUL IV. intriguing with the Sultan against Italian cities, CLEMENT VIII. clutching at Ferrara, URBAN VIII. despoiling the Ducal House of Urbino, and he resolutely put forth his hand against the Roman puppet to pull down with it the Spaniard and the Emperor, whose supple instrument it had become.

Now, in our day, what is there in the hold of Rome upon the world to deter a really united Italy from insisting upon the surrender of the great Ecclesiastical City to its natural and national uses? France is protecting the person of PIUS IX., while she is openly discussing the propriety of creating a new Avignon with a new head for the Church of France. Austria sees the Legations rent away without raising an arm to defend them. What has Italy to fear from either of these Powers in a grave, dignified and appropriate demand upon the common sense of Europe for the possession of her own seven-hilled heart of empire? It is one thing to defend the nominal head of Catholic Christendom against revolutionary violence in his palace, or to refuse the ancient capital of Catholic Christendom to an extemporized and impracticable republican mob, calling itself a State; but it is quite another thing to pretend that a well-constituted, lawful, law-abiding Italian Kingdom, peopled by twenty-three millions of free Italians, a Kingdom strong by land and by sea, and stronger in the sympathies of nine-tenths of the civilized world, shall not enjoy the right to speak and be heard decisively on a great question of liberty and order within her own borders. CAVOUR and VICTOR EMANUEL will yet be justified by their works and by the fruit of those works. While Italy is consolidating, the question of the Papacy may remain a European issue, debatable between one and another Catholic Power. Italy consolidated, makes that question an Italian issue, in no wise to be concluded either without the intervention of the Italian Government, or against the sense of the Italian people.

Value of the Cotton Crop Compared with the Total Productions of the Country.

Perhaps the best idea of the comparative magnitude or value of the productions of Northern and Southern States is to be obtained by considering the relative degree of education, industry and training which prevails, and the amount of capital invested in the different branches of industry. Hardly any census will give the total value of articles produced. Such as enter into commerce from different communities are in very unequal ratio to their total production. Some produce, in kind, nearly all the articles they consume; others only a very small percentage. But if we could get at the amount of capital, and the skill and industry of the laborers employed, we could form very satisfactory estimates of the comparative results.

It is in these particulars that the two sections greatly differ. The vast wealth of modern times is the result of the progress made in the useful, or mechanic arts, by which labor is abridged to such a degree, that the machinery employed at the present time in Great Britain is estimated to perform the labor of 600,000,000 men. Hence the enormous production and wealth of that country. The people of the South have thus far only to a very slight degree availed themselves of those agencies upon which national wealth is based, and which are the distinguishing features of modern society, because their use implies a very high degree of culture and skill. They have felt it necessary to enact by law, that their laboring classes shall neither read nor write. Such a rule is, of course, incompatible with that degree of skill necessary to compete with those who train and educate their laborers. The people of South Carolina, consequently, cannot go beyond the rudest kinds of labor, and are necessarily devoted to agriculture, their labor being almost entirely unproductive when directed to other kinds of industry. This is the secret of the almost uniform failure of all attempts at manufacturing in the Cotton States. These attempts and failures are made the special subject of an article in the August number of *De Bow's Southern Review*, for 1860, from which we give the following extracts:

> "The great shoe manufactory in Charleston failed for want of *Southern* patronage. The Charleston cotton factory felt the same pressure, and was compelled to send Charleston-made domestics to New-York for sale, while thousands of bales of *Yankee* domestics were being distributed through the South to supply country merchants. The Saluda factory started with the most brilliant prospects. That Company looked to Columbia (the capital of South Carolina) for a market. It soon found itself under necessity of sending its goods to New-York, while the South was almost wholly supplied by Northern manufactures. The Company soon sunk its capital, and went into new hands. The *second* Company labored under much the same cause of embarrassment and sunk *another* capital, and the concern went into the hands of a *third* Company, and is now managed by a *fourth*."

The article goes on with a long list of similar attempts and disasters. An attempt was made to establish the manufacture of cotton on an extensive scale at Augusta, Georgia. The whole thing, according to DE BOW, was a disastrous failure, the capital invested being entirely lost. This establishment, while it lived, had to send its fabrics to New-York. No one would buy them *South*. Why? The *Yankee* would slip in with cheaper and better made fabrics, and lay the Georgia manufactured goods on the shelf. These, consequently, had to be sent to New-York for a market, and undoubtedly went off under the hammer. The article quoted from goes on to say that hat-making, shoe-making, clothes-making, engine-making, wagon-making, wheelbarrow-making, paper-making, chair-making, bucket-making, and all sorts of *making* at the South, even of the most bulky articles, involving a high cost for transportation from the North, share the same fate. The mulish and bigoted consumers at the South will not touch a Southern-made article at any rate; but, while dissolving the Union, still persist in purchasing everything they want from that monstrous and diabolical race—the Yankee.

The value of articles produced in the Southern States, and going into commerce, can be easily ascertained; those of the extreme South consisting of cotton, sugar, rice, lumber, and naval stores, of the shipments of which from the Southern ports, statements, carefully prepared, are annually published. The exports of the port of Charleston for 1859-60, both foreign and coastwise, according to the annual statement in the Charleston *Mercury*, and published in *De Bow's Southern Review* for October, 1860, were as follows:

Exports.	Bales.	Value.	Value.
COTTON.			
Foreign	386,770		
Coastwise	159,339		
Total	546,109	$24,574,905	
Deduct receiv'd f'm Georgia	75,000		
Total	471,109	3,375,000	—$21,199,905
RICE.	Tierces.		
Foreign	43,354		
Coastwise	94,219		
Total	137,573		3,439,325
RICE—Rough.	Bushels.		
Foreign	91,237		
Coastwise	41,671		
Total	132,908		250,000
LUMBER.	Feet.		
Foreign	5,447,478		
Coastwise	6,833,354		
Total	12,280,832		309,561
	Bbls.		
Naval Stores	157,787		336,680
Add 10 per cent for other ports in the State			2,553,519
Total for the State			$28,088,587

The South Carolina Railroad brings annually to Charleston about 200,000 bales of Cotton, received from the Georgia Railroads. But a portion grown in South Carolina, adjoining the Savannah River, goes to Savannah for shipment. The estimate we have made for the State is probably greater than the product. The total estimate for all articles is a liberal one—but to be beyond the possibility of error, we will estimate the total exports of the State for 1859-'60 at $30,000,000. This aggregate is at the rate of $41 per head, of the whole population, estimating it at 725,000; or at the rate of $70 for each negro in the State, estimating the whole number to be 420,000.

Now, by way of comparison, let us see what are the amount and value of the products of the State of Massachusetts. The last census we have is that of 1855, a very full and complete one, taken by the State authorities. The total value of the articles produced that year was $295,820,681. Of the total aggregate, values to the amount of $66,439,825 were products of agriculture and manufacture, the greater portion of which were consumed at *home*, leaving a balance of $229,380,856 of fabrics consumed in other States as generally as by the people of this. We give a list of some of these articles, with their values, as interesting and indubitable illustrations of the subject under discussion:

Articles.	Value.
Cotton-goods	$36,464,738
Woollen goods	15,124,233
Iron and manufactures of iron	10,326,874
Steam engines and machinery	7,344,890
Paper	4,643,680
Refined Sugars	2,056,630
Sperm oil and candles	6,813,290
Soap and candles	7,720,533
Boots and Shoes	37,489,923
Hats, caps and bonnets	7,532,718
Sperm and whale oil and bone	7,766,996
Mackerel and cod	2,829,640
Distilled liquors	3,154,828
Clothing	9,061,896
Glass	2,648,125
Musical instruments	2,291,680
Jewelry and watches	2,105,000
Cordage	2,478,410
Mechanics' tools	1,142,604
Manufactures of copper and brass	3,187,556
Cutlery	1,200,279
Total	$173,384,487

The population of Massachusetts in 1855 was 1,137,000, or one-twenty-fifth of that of the United States. Now, instead of consuming only their share of these manufactures, which are consumed abroad and in other States, as generally as at home, we will estimate that they consumed 15 per cent., or values to the amount of $34,407,128. Deducting this sum, there would be left $195,873,726 of manufactured articles, the products of the State entering into the commerce of the country in an equal degree as those of South Carolina. This aggregate would give an average production of $172 per head of articles contributed to the commerce of the country,—a sum more than four times greater than the average amount contributed per head by the population of South Carolina. In the case of Massachusetts, articles exceeding $100,000,000 in value, the products of the State consumed on the spot, were deducted in the outset, which is at the rate of $100 per head.

In South Carolina the articles produced and consumed at home in the same way will not probably equal more than $25 per head, or say $20,000,000 in all. But we do not propose to go into this branch of the subject, but confine ourselves to the relative value of the products of the two States exported for general consumption.

Massachusetts, then, produces and sends into the channels of commerce of the country more than four times as much, per head, of her population as South Carolina. But this is not all. In the products of her industry, the profits of her investments in commerce; navigation; in banks; insurance companies, and railroads, both at home and abroad, are not included. The value of such investments exceeds $200,000,000, a sum equaling the value of the entire slave property of South Carolina, estimated it at $500 a-head, and yielding an annual net profit very nearly equaling that of the entire slave labor of the State, taking out the cost of its maintenance.

The difference in amount of production between labor North and South, is nowhere better seen than in comparing that of the Southern field hands with that of operatives employed in the manufacture of cotton at the North. The value of cotton fabrics manufactured in Massachusetts, in 1855, equaled $37,104,000. The value of the raw material used (105,851,749 pounds,) being $10,585,174. The net profit added by capital and labor, was $26,518,826. The number of operatives employed was 36,588, of which 23,000 were females. The average value of product per head, was $725, or ten times greater than the average value of the products of labor in South Carolina. It may be said, to be sure, that part of the profit due to the manufacture of cotton belongs to capital. This is true. But were the cotton mills of Massachusetts transferred to South Carolina, they would remain idle for want of competent hands to run them. Capital locates itself in Massachusetts because it can be joined with industry and skill, which combined, yields a reward exceeding ten-fold that of uneducated and unskilled labor. By virtue of her skill and industry, assisted by her capital, which is their product, *the State of Massachusetts sends annually into the commerce of the country, values greater than that of the entire cotton crop of the South!*

Opening of the Campaign.

Mr. C. C. SPENCER, of Alabama, whose letter about sympathy with disunion in New-York we published yesterday, was evidently quite right in his anticipations of active assistance. He assured the South that they could depend on the assistance of the Editor of the *Herald*,—that he "*hated* the Union and would gladly see it broken up,"—and that, in case of a rupture he would "encourage enlistments in New-York City to *fight the North*." The *Herald* is prompt to justify the truth of these representations. That sheet of yesterday contains the following announcement:

> NEW MILITARY ORGANIZATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF MUNICIPAL RIGHTS AND THE SOUTH.
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> By advertisement in another column it will be seen that a new military organization is about to be established in this City, under the auspices of Mr. JAMES E. KERRIGAN, member of Congress elect from the Fourth District of this City. The object of the proposed corps is of a character somewhat different from that of military companies in general, being nothing more nor less than *the protection of the municipal rights of this metropolis from further Republican encroachments.* It is believed that the next Legislature which is to meet at Albany intends to meddle still more with the affairs of this City by destroying certain of its constitutional rights, and by legislating certain officials elected by the people out of office, in the same way as was done in the case of Mayor WOOD. *Such attempts Mr. Kerrigan's organization is determined to resist vi et armis*; so that our Republican Solons had better attend to their manners this Winter, and look well ere they leap into a course which may have a very undesirable termination. The Kerrigan organization *will, moreover, be Pro-Slavery in principle, and will take prompt action in case of secession.* We understand that fifty volunteer companies, representing some three thousand members, have already responded favorably to the call. All captains of volunteer companies desirous of taking part in the movement are invited by the call to communicate with Mr. KERRIGAN, at 74 Mott-street.

This is one of the *Herald's* "pacific" movements. It intends to preserve the Union by letting South Carolina secede and plunging New-York City into civil commotion. Councilman KERRIGAN is a very proper person to act as the *Herald's* recruiting agent in this eminently pacific and conciliatory course.

English Sentiment on Secession.

We fear our Southern friends will derive small comfort from the comments of English journals upon the Disunion movement. They seem to have very little sympathy with it or respect for it. The English mind seems not to be in the least degree excited by the brilliant prospect of free trade held out to it by the proposed Southern Confederacy, nor alarmed at the threat of withholding Southern cotton. On the contrary, they give our Southern friends fair notice that all their respect for American history and achievement clusters around the Union which they are seeking to destroy, and that they have nothing but detestation and hatred for the Slavery which they are seeking to preserve and increase.

We trust South Carolina will ponder these revelations awhile before she dispatches her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the English Court. It is, indeed, among the strangest features of this most strange and incredible chapter of current history, that any Southern man should have dreamed of the possibility of securing English aid or countenance in their undertaking. The British people are far more fanatical in their hatred of Slavery than the North has ever been. They do what even New-Englanders have never done: receive the negro on a footing of social equality. They lose no opportunity to flaunt their hatred of Slavery in the face of Southerners. They have spent a hundred millions of dollars to abolish it in their own Colonies. They are incessantly scolding our Government for its inefficiency in suppressing the Slave-trade. They are spending hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly to procure cotton from other regions of the earth, and in every conceivable way they are constantly evincing their hatred and detestation of the institution which is to be the basis and corner-stone of the new Confederacy.

The Minister who should hint with favor at the recognition of such a Confederacy, under any possible temptations of trade or any conceivable threat of a cotton-embargo, would be driven from power by an overwhelming majority of the House of Commons. And the Member of Parliament who should rise to plead its cause, would be scourged by the public indignation from one end of the realm to the other. Any one who knows anything of English public sentiment knows these things to be true—and the South will do well to take them into serious consideration.

Justice in the Oyer and Terminer.

The attempt to bring to justice in our City criminal courts, offenders possessing either money or political influence, has so often failed, as to have inspired the fear in many minds that crime among us would soon come to extend, until it could assume a position beyond all check or control. By way of encouragement against such despondency, we recently called attention to the rigorous enforcement of justice against the worst class of offenders in community, at the hands of Judge GOULD, in the Oyer and Terminer. The recent reports of the business transacted in that tribunal, lead to the hope that it may be a permanent bulwark against the encroachments of corruption and negligence, which so often prevail at other shrines of criminal justice.

Judge BALCOM, who is holding the present term, seems inclined to preserve for the Court over which he presides, the prestige which it had begun to acquire, as the strict vindicator of impartial justice. His action in the case of FINLEY charged with the murder of his wife, it is to be hoped may have a salutary influence in correcting one particular evil which is beginning to prevail in criminal trials. It has come to be very fashionable for juries to disagree upon cases before them. They are consequently discharged, and when the same result has happened several times successively, in a single case, the public prosecutor has had no option but to let the culprit loose upon the public.

The jury in FINLEY's case undertook to adopt the prevailing *mode*, in this respect, and reported to the Court, after a long absence, that they should not be able to agree. In reply, however, Judge BALCOM administered a severe rebuke to the stupid obstinacy which would listen to no reason, and ordered the panel back, with a quite perspicuous hint that they would not be dismissed until they had discharged their duty. After an absence of thirty hours, in a case surrounded by not the slightest doubt, they returned a verdict of murder in the second degree.

The case of KIMMELSTIEL, indicted for receiving the flour stolen by KARPLES from HECKER & BROS. a year ago, has been already twice tried in the General Sessions, and the juries have in both instances failed to agree. A third trial of the case, which was concluded yesterday in the Oyer and Terminer, resulted in a verdict of guilty, which the jury returned within a quarter of an hour after the case was submitted. It is only reasonable to suppose that the forcible remarks of the Court in its charge, on the subject of disagreements, conduced to so speedy a discharge of duty.

This conviction of KIMMELSTIEL certainly will not detract from the credit of the Court in which it was had for impartiality in the administration of justice. It is only just that the receiver should suffer at least as severe punishment as has been already meted out upon the young man whom he seduced into plundering his employer's wealth.

Academy of Music.

There are few standard operas in the Italian or German *repertoires* more generally acceptable than MEYERBEER's "Robert le Diable." Without the pretence of the master's subsequent works, it possesses all the best characteristics of his genius, and is full of those unique fragments of melody which none but he—who regards them as gems, and treats them as such—knows how to bring into prominence. The principal *morceaux* of the opera were excellently given last night, by the principal artists, who evidently felt themselves completely at home in their various *rôles*. Thoroughly competent as we know Mme. FABBRI to be, and completely at ease as that knowledge never fails to put us, we were scarcely prepared for such a rendition of her part. It must be regarded as one of her greatest successes, and this we say the more unhesitatingly, in view of the slight vocal accident which marred the effect of the trio in the second act. Signor STIGELLI recovered himself completely as *Robert*, and sang with great spirit. Herr FORMES fully sustained his reputation as the best *Bertram* on the stage. Altogether, indeed, the performance was more than an average one. The attendance, we are sorry to say, was not what it should have been.

To-day there is a *Matinée*. The "Daughter of the Regiment" is the opera.

LECTURE.—Mr. R. J. DE CORDOVA, whose humorous lectures have become the rage, will read his new poem called the "Prince's Visit," at Clinton Hall, to-night. The unengaged may book themselves for a pleasant evening.

—A suit for libel, in which the damages are laid at $10,000, has been brought against Caleb Lyon, of Lyonsdale, by Rev. Mr. Budge, who was charged with having added the murder of his wife to adultery and whose exploits Mr. Lyons celebrates in verse.

ITALY AND GARIBALDI.

A Lecture by Rev. J. C. Fletcher.

The audience which attended Rev. J. C. FLETCHER's last lecture—the cap-sheaf of the Course, at Cooper Institute, last evening, was as large as those which the announcements of his previous public discourses have invariably called together—the exceedingly cold weather to the contrary notwithstanding. Those who gave ear to the caution whispered by the icy Winter's wind, and stayed at home to keep them warm, reckoned without their host. The stirring theme and burning words of the lecturer were better than a fire, and as he warmed to his subject, he kindled in the hearts of his hearers a more generous flame than that which blazed between the jambs of their own narrow firesides. For "Italy and GARIBALDI" was his theme—the story of Liberty's release and the despot's overthrow. Mr. FLETCHER, after briefly expressing his thanks for the very cordial and gratifying reception which has been accorded to all that he has said by the many whom he has addressed, proceeded to deliver his lecture, of which, barring the pressure on our space, we should be happy to give a more extended report. Peninsulas, he said, had always been seats of power. The causes were evident. In them communication was easy and frequent—everything tended to concentration. Athens, Rome, Granada thus became great peninsular seats of power. Italy had for ages been a giant crushed and held down by petty despots, as Gulliver was pinned down by the Lilliputians. The Peninsula had been distracted, divided, kept under the sway of petty tyrants. But though through long ages there had been no United Italy in politics, in language and in literature there had continued to be a United Italy. The strong Lombards, in the ancient time, had endeavored to make Italy a united kingdom, but had been overcome by the instrumentality of "the Papal king," as GARIBALDI termed the Pope. Then in the Fourteenth century RIENZI, "The Last of the Tribunes," had conceived the idea of a united Italy, but as soon as he touched the power of the "Papal King," so soon had he fallen. In the seventeenth century the Neapolitan fisherman MASANIELLO—one of the lowest class, the Lazzaroni—aroused by the impositions of a foreign soldiery, struck, conquered, was crowned king, and—beheaded. His name lived still. AUBER had embalmed it in music, and the people of Italy to-day united in singing the liberty hymns of his opera, the performance of which was interdicted in Russia and Austria. It was but a short time ago that VICTOR HUGO had exclaimed, "Oh, Italy, Italy, of all that is beautiful, thou art but the shadow of thy former self!" And, at another time, "Italy, that has taught the world how to read, to-day knows not how to read!" But that was changed. The Waldenses—that people which had never been dignified by the name of Italy—that people which had been hidden away among the Crotian Alps, and whose motto was "*Lux lucet in tenebris*"—that despised and persecuted people, had been the feeble instrumentality by which a united Italy had been brought forth. Eighteen months ago the chances of Italian liberty had seemed dark indeed. How had this land rejoiced in seeing Italy united. Should that Italy now see us flying to pieces? There was quite as much prospect of it apparently as there was eighteen months ago that Italy would be united. But the same God who made it a united Italy could prevent us from becoming a dis-United States. [Applause.]

Mr. FLETCHER gave some account of the Waldenses, of their fearful persecutions, commenced in the Twelfth Century, whose malignity called forth from CROMWELL a declaration that unless it ceased he would thunder down upon Crotian Italy with his old Ironsides, induced the English Parliament to vote them an annual sum and inspired a psalm of MILTON's. He told how steadfastly they had stood by their religious principles through all manner of trials, how they had disseminated them,—and, *apropos* of that, Mr. FLETCHER repeated, with high praise, a poem by JOHN G. WHITTIER, much in vogue among the Waldenses, in which the story of the conversion of a noble lady by one of their colporteurs is told in graphic verse,—how their King, CARLO ALBERTO, in December, 1847, proposed to give his people a free Constitution, and how it was sworn to fourteen days before the beginning of the French Revolution of '48,—how in the convulsions that followed in Italy CARLO ALBERTO was active,—how he drove back the Austrians, was himself defeated, abdicated in favor of his son VICTOR EMANUEL, fled to Portugal and died a broken hearted man. Mr. FLETCHER gave a very entertaining account of his own visit to the Waldenses in 1850, sketched the character of Count CAVOUR, whom he described as a man of cool head and ardent nature, just such a man as was needed in just such a crisis as that in which he appeared, and so came at length to speak of the hero whom Italy is most proud of. In 1848, he said, a man hastened to Italy from South America and offered his sword to CARLO ALBERTO. That man was GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI. (Applause.) Mr. FLETCHER sketched his previous history, relating that he was born in 1806, the son of a sailor with no high ancestry; that he went to Rome, thence proceeded beyond the Crimea where he taught Mathematics, returned, was expatriated and fled to Rio de Janeiro; that he there entered into mercantile life, but finding that he had no bent to that calling, assisted in the revolt of a southern province of Brazil; that he married ANITA, his lion-hearted wife, whom he himself termed, "the American Amazon;" that he engaged in the fight against ROSAS, the monster who preserved in pickle the heads of his dead enemies, and that he returned to Italy. In 1849 he was in Rome, and there with Gen. AVEZZANA, engaged in the defence of the Eternal City, driving back 8,000 Frenchmen with 1,500 of his original Zouave Italians. Mr. FLETCHER dwelt upon the brilliancy of that achievement, on the sore discomfiture of the French, on the results which might have followed had GARIBALDI pursued them further, and on the gallant bearing of the Chief in other conflicts. Then he told of Rome's final fall, of GARIBALDI's Fabian retreat, and of the death of his wife ANITA while she was sharing his desperate fortunes at this epoch. He followed GARIBALDI in his flight to America again, related his experiences on Staten Island, where he was engaged in making candles, and where SALVI, the celebrated tenor, calling upon him, would exclaim to the grease-dripping hero: "You may talk to me, but don't come near me!" then carried him back to Italy, where in 1859, he drew the first blood in the struggle for freedom. GARIBALDI was sometimes represented in the prints as dressed in gorgeous uniform. This was incorrect. His dress was that of a Maine lumberman or a New-York fireman, and when he made his entry into Naples, on the 24th of September, he was dressed like Mose. Mr. PAGE, the artist, resembled GARIBALDI greatly. He was a Fabius in discretion, a Lafayette in gallantry, a Washington, a William Tell. What more striking historical picture could be drawn than that in which the meeting, after the conflict, of the Monarch VICTOR EMANUEL and GARIBALDI, the sailor's son, was depicted? To God he commended Italy and GARIBALDI.

Lectures on Shakespeare by Rev. H. N. Hudson—"The Merchant of Venice."

The announcement that Rev. HENRY N. HUDSON, whose edition of *Shakespeare* has made a distinguished mark in the history of editions of the world's great poet,—even at this time, when KNIGHT, DYCE, COLLIER, HALLIWELL, SINGER, and, though last not least, RICHARD GRANT WHITE, not to speak of Mr. HOWARD STAUNTON, are before the public as his expounders and commentators, was to commence a series of lectures on the principal plays of the "myriad-minded" Bard of Stratford, as COLERIDGE called him, filled Hope Chapel on Thursday evening, with an audience that would have pleased MILTON in being "fit," and which did honor to Mr. HUDSON, and *sub voce* to SHAKESPEARE in being not "few."

Mr. HUDSON commenced by stating that on July 22, 1598, an entry was made in the Stationers' Hall, of London, of a play called the "Merchant of Venice." In the same year FRANCIS MEARES published the play, and these were the earliest notices of that play which had come down to us, though there was reason to believe that it was presented on the stage four years previous. It was certainly written before SHAKESPEARE was thirty-five years old, and perhaps before he was thirty-one.

In none other of his plays had he drawn so much from preceding writers. The materials which he used were the common stock of Europe. The incident of the "Caskets" was to be found in the *Gesta Romanorum*, and an Italian novel of the Fifteenth Century, of which no translation is known to be extant in the time of SHAKESPEARE, also furnished materials to the plot. The supposition would therefore be that SHAKESPEARE was acquainted with the Italian tongue.

At this part of his discourse, Mr. HUDSON passed a high eulogy on Mr. VERPLANCK's Shakespearian edition, and proceeded to review the different characters of the play. Its interest was inexhaustible, as well in the closet as on the stage. Poetry was better than sermons or lectures, inasmuch as men were thereby elevated while they seemed only to be pleased. In respect to the "Merchant of Venice," critics had differed widely, some contending that it was an exponent of our common humanity, while others thought that its author intended it to exemplify the narrowness of the age to which it referred.

Each principal character in the play, *Shylock, Antonio, Bassanio, Lorenzo, Gratiano, Salerino, Launcelot Gobbo, Portia* and *Jessica*, were critically reviewed by Mr. HUDSON, with a keen discrimination of their merits and defects. We were glad to notice that he had a good word for *Shylock*. There are two sides generally to the character, even of the worst men. When we can catch a gleam of the "silver lining," let us thank Our Father for it, and give them and the world the benefit thereof.

Mr. HUDSON recited the great scenes of the play, perhaps not with due stage effect, (he will excuse us for saying that MACREADY, FANNY KEMBLE BUTLER, CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, or our young friend EDWIN BOOTH would have "done" them better,) but in a manner that convinced the audience that he had sat at the well of Nature which SHAKESPEARE had opened, and had drunk delicious draughts from its waters.

☞ Mr. RAYMOND's third letter to Hon. WM. L. YANCEY, on the Disunion Movement, is published in the WEEKLY TIMES issued to-day. Single copies may be had at the desk in the publishing office. We make this announcement on account of the many applications we have hitherto been unable to supply.

Skating and Winter Sports in the Central Park.

If there should be no unfavorable change in the weather, the skating season on the Central Park will commence to-day.

The area of ice is somewhat larger than last year, and the arrangements for the convenience of the public more complete.

ACCESS TO THE ICE.

Broad platforms resting upon spiles at their outer edge, so as to bridge over the ice near the shore where it is usually weak, have been placed at three points, to give safe access. One of these is at the Terrace landing, opposite the head of the Mall; another extends the whole length of the south beach west of the iron bow bridge, and opposite to the carriage circle. This is intended for the special accommodation of those coming in carriages which will wait in the circle. The third is at the north beach.

SKATES, CLOAK-ROOM AND REFRESHMENTS.

At each platform tents are being placed at which skates and straps can be obtained, coats can be checked and left, and hot soups and coffee will be served, at fixed moderate prices; sliding chairs for ladies will also be provided.

RESERVED ICE FOR LADIES.

A portion of the ice near the Balcony Bridge will be reserved for ladies. A special landing platform and a dressing house, with a woman in attendance, is provided. The entrance will be found a few rods south of the Balcony Bridge, on the east side of the Drive. An open fence will separate the ladies' ice from the main body. An opening in the fence will allow ladies to pass into the main pond, and it is hoped that by this arrangement ladies will be induced to use the ice on the main body of the Lake still more freely than last year.

RESERVED ICE FOR CHILDREN AND LEARNERS.

The bay last year reserved for ladies, west of the main Lake, will be reserved for children and ladies commencing to learn to skate.

The arrangements are such that those upon it will be subject to but little observation from the shore. The approach to it will be by a path leaving the Drive opposite that to the ladies' cottage and landing.

CURLING AND GOFF.

The new Pond at the south end of the Park will be reserved for the use of the Curling and other Clubs, and for the play of Goff or Hockie. The Clubs using it will each be assigned as much of the ice as is necessary for their purpose, which they will be required to keep in order.

The suggestion which has been made, that this pond should be given to the ladies, is not approved, on the ground that so distinct a removal of ladies from others using the ice is desirable, on the whole, for neither party, and that it would be unfavorable to good manners and good order on the Park.

It is also thought desirable that games should not be prevented on the Park, which would be dangerous if pursued in the usual crowd upon the Lake, but which under favorable restrictions, are highly interesting, and wholesome and manly in their tendency.

SIGNALS.

A *ball* will be hoisted to the top of the pole near the bell-tower, whenever the ice is in fair condition for skating.

A *white pennant* will be kept hoisted over the round-house, in the middle of the main pond, whenever the ice may be walked upon with safety by several persons together, or skating can be attempted without serious detriment to the ice, whatever may be its condition in other respects. No one can remain upon the ice with perfect safety, or with proper regard to the general interest in maintaining the ice in good order for skating, when the white pennant is not flying.

A *red pennant* over the round-house indicates either that the ice is very dangerous, or that it is being flooded for the purpose of forming a new surface. In the latter case it will be kept flying until new ice is finally formed.

The red pennant will not be displayed unless there is an absolute necessity that the pond should be cleared.

Forty Years' Experience.

After a personal experience of (40) forty years, the same settled conviction remains, that if the BLOOD IS PURE THE HEALTH WILL BE GOOD. Pure gold cannot make base currency. Neither can pure blood make bad bone, bad heart, bad liver, bad lungs, bad teeth, bad flesh, or bad skin; all is beautiful, because perfected by healthy blood.

The point then is, how shall we keep our blood pure; and, if unsound, how restore its soundness, purity and health.

Answer:

BRANDRETH'S PILLS SECURE PURE BLOOD.

One hundred and ten years' use thereof by the public, have proved this beyond dispute. In sudden attacks of sickness, their value is beyond estimate. A few pills, promptly swallowed, saves months of sickness, often life. But if you use BRANDRETH'S PILLS, YOU MUST DISCARD BLOODLETTING, for the "LIFE of the flesh is in the BLOOD." Purging with BRANDRETH'S PILLS takes out of the body the "death principle;" bleeding takes out the "life principle." Therefore, when sick or in pain, TAKE BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and abjure bleeding.

B. BRANDRETH.

Brandreth's Pills sold at 25 cents per box, at No. 294 CANAL-ST., PRINCIPAL OFFICE, and at No. 4 Union-square, up-town office.

Almanacs for 1861 now ready, free.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

New Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, $40 and upwards.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Holiday Notice.

AT TAYLOR'S SALOON,
Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.,
May be found a well-selected, varied and extensive stock of entirely New Goods, suitable for dressing
CHRISTMAS TREES.
Also, Boxes for Presents, Rouleaux, Bags, Sacs, Cornets, &c., filled with choice Confectionary.
He has, also, a large stock of Confectionary of all kinds, of both French and American manufacture, all of which will be offered at low prices.
The public are invited to call and examine.

Reynold's Specific
FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
This justly-celebrated Medicine shipped from England by the proprietor, direct to CARLE & STRONG, No. 153 Water-st., corner of Maiden-lane, New-York, urgently recommends all that are afflicted with Gout and Rheumatism to give it a trial. A single dose relieves the most agonizing pains, and repeated a few times restores the use of the limbs and leaves the patient in perfect ease and greatly improved health.

At Retail until the 31st of December.
Wholesale stock of MUSICAL BOXES and
SWISS WATCHES,
comprising a great variety of gentlemen's and ladies' Watches, with plain, engraved, enameled, and diamond set cases, by the best makers.
PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

Trouble at Charleston!!
SECESSION!
BLOOD! BLOOD!
CAN THE UNION BE SAVED?
YES, BUT HOW?
By every true and patriotic citizen wearing one of WHITE'S best Hats.
WHITE, the Hatter,
No. 216 Broadway, Barnum's Museum.

For Christmas Trees.
Fancy Articles, Candies, Mottoes, Bon-Bon Boxes, Cornucopias, &c., &c.
For New-Year's Table: Boned Turkey, Pickled Oysters, Salad, Charlotte Russe, Ice Cream, &c., &c.
WILLIAM TAYLOR'S SALOON,
No. 555 Broadway.

J. U. Silleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and William-sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker knit, lambswool, silk, merino and cashmere undershirts and Drawers, Half-Hose, &c. Also, a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.
Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

A Christmas Present.
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE,
With important improvements, at reduced prices, will prove the most acceptable present that can be offered to a lady during the Christmas Holidays.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Neuralgia! Neuralgia!
Persons suffering from any nervous complaint, especially neuralgia and headache, will find speedy and permanent relief by using Peruvian Syrup.
Wholesale and Retail, at No. 429 Broadway.

Overcoats! Overcoats!!
From $5 to $25.
At Messrs. GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.'S
Mammoth Clothing Warehouses, 290 and 292 Bowery.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Winter Gloves, 2s. a pair.
Winter Drawers, 6s. a pair. Skaters' Caps, only 75c. Skaters' Gloves, only 50c., at IRA PEREGO & SON'S, No. 61 Nassau-st. and No. 381 Broadway.

Extra Heavy All-Wool Undershirts and Drawers, Winter Gloves, &c., 25 per cent. below usual prices, at McLAUGHLIN'S, No. 209 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Genin's Holiday Hats for Young Men is now ready at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Winter Clothing at Reduced Prices.—In consideration of the times, and the lateness of the season, we have marked down our stock of MEN'S and BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING and ROBES DE CHAMBRE.

As our prices are always marked in plain figures, every one can see for themselves that the reduction is genuine.

ALFRED MONROE & CO., No. 507 Broadway,
Under St. Nicholas Hotel.

No. 6 Maiden-lane,
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY,
Wholesale stock of
FANCY GOODS
At Retail.
TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,
No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

John Duncan & Sons,
Union-square, New-York,
Wine Merchants and Purveyors of Provisions embracing a great variety of foreign and domestic requisites for the table, suitable for Family use, Clubs, Pleasure Yachts, Traveling Parties, &c.
Late No. 405 Broadway.

Panic Prices
AT
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENTS,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.,
and No. 214 Broadway.
Foreseeing that both goods and wages must come down in the Spring, we have determined to close out our immense stock of men's fashionable Winter Clothing, at a
VAST REDUCTION
on the present current rates. Remember that the entire stock is to be peremptorily sold
BELOW COST,
and make your purchases early.
ROGERS & RAYMOND.

Medical Common Sense.—DR. E. B. FOOTE, the celebrated Physician and Electrician, and author of "Medical Common Sense," of Saratoga Springs, is effecting almost miracles in the treatment of Chronic Diseases of the Lungs, Liver, Heart, Stomach, &c., at his Winter Office, No. 546 Broadway, New-York. Call, or send, and get his pamphlet, entitled "Evidences of Dr. Foote's Medical Success," which he is pleased to give to all who are interested. Office hours from 1 to 6 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS OFFICE, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) opposite the church. Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Shoulder Braces and Supporters, and imported Suspensory Bandages. A lady in attendance.

Squire & Lander
Sell Real Gold Jewelry and English Sterling Silver Ware, 5 per cent. and Diamonds 10 per cent. less than any other house in the City. No. 97 Fulton-st., near William.

Furs, Furs, Furs, Genin's No. 513 Broadway, Hudson Bay Sable Capes, Muffs and Cuffs; Mink Capes, Muffs and Cuffs, Children's Sets of Furs, Gents Furs and Sleigh Robes.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.—*WHOLESALE and Retail.*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

RICE—RICE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 12, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Mr. Lawrence, Mr. GEORGE B. RICE, of this City, to Miss ABBY P. RICE, daughter of the late William A. Rice, of Portsmouth, N. H.

VALENTINE—FINCH.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday, Dec. 12, by Rev. George Waterbury, Mr. HENRY M. VALENTINE, of this City, to Miss HARRIET E. FINCH, of the former place.

DIED.

SANDFORD.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 13, HARRIETT, wife Thomson Sandford, and daughter of Charles A. Duyckinck.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, John H. Duyckinck, No. 177 West 22d-st., on Sunday, 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SARGENT.—In this City, on Friday morning, Dec. 14, suddenly, DEBORAH, relict of the late Dr. Samuel Sargent, aged 73 years, 6 months and 21 days.

Her friends, those of her late husband, of her son, N. W. Badeau, and her son-in-law, Dr. Henry Bartlett, are requested to attend her funeral, to-morrow, (Sunday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, in 46th st., fourth house west of 3d av., without further invitation.

GOODWIN.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 13, at 6 o'clock, ELI GOODWIN, Esq., aged 76 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. John Watson, No. 117 10th-st., (Brevoort-place,) this day, (Saturday,) Dec. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

EBBETTS.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 13, Mr. LEWIS EBBETTS, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 16th inst., from the residence of his brother-in-law, Edward Lozier, No. 118 East Houston-st., at 2 o'clock.

TOSTEVIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 13, Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. Peter Tostevin, and daughter of the late Capt. Thos. R. Shapter.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 86 6th-st.

☞ Iowa and Missouri papers please copy.

BATE.—In this City, on Wednesday night, Dec. 12, MARY ANN, beloved wife of John Bate, formerly of Devonport, Devon, England, aged 52 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 179 Waverley-place, near Hammond-st.

HEDLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 13, ANN ELIZA, widow of the late John R. Hedley.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brother, Peter P. Van Zandt, and of her son, Peter D. Hedley, and son-in-law, John O. B. Inman, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday next, 16th inst., from her late residence, No. 257 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Fulton Ferry. Her remains will be taken to St. Mark's Church.

ADEE.—In East Williamsburgh, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 12, EDGAR FLAGLER, youngest son of Daniel and Elizabeth Ann Adee, aged 3 years, 9 months and 9 days.

Funeral at the house of his father, in East Williamsburgh, on Saturday, 15th inst., at 12 o'clock. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery. Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

ROBBINS.—In New-Brighton, Staten Island, at the residence of Daniel Law, on Friday, Dec 14, ELLA ALDEN ROBBINS, only daughter of L. C. and Mary Robbins, of Washington, D. C., aged 3 years and 10 months.

THOMSON.—In New-Haven, on Friday, Dec. 14, CECILE LEWIS, wife of Charles H. Thomson, of New-York, and daughter of Henry Lewis, of Farmington, Conn., aged 25 years.

Her funeral will be attended in New-Haven, from the Church of Rev. Dr. Cleveland, on Monday, Dec. 17, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are requested to attend, without further invitation.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
☞ A new Portable Hoisting Machine, for hoisting bricks and building materials, or goods from vessels at the docks, can be seen at the Agency, No. 164 Duane-st.
☞ These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the state of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 595, Dec. 14, 1860.
49, 73, 21, 64, 57, 3, 25, 65, 40, 72, 71, 09, 39, 53.
Class No. 596, Dec. 14, 1860.
72, 32, 49, 50, 66, 37, 9, 48, 68, 14, 42, 73, 71.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 14 1860
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.
JANUARY 1861.
☞ NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. ☜
The January number of this, *the best and cheapest* of the ladies' magazines, is now ready. It contains one hundred pages of reading and engravings, and is the most superb number ever issued. Among the embellishments are
A MEZZOTINT BY SARTAIN,
A COLORED FASHION PLATE,
A BERLIN WORK PATTERN, worth 50 cents,
A SPLENDID STEEL PLATE, &c., &c.
In addition to these there are over eighty wood cuts, illustrating new fashions in cloaks, dresses, bonnets, linen, caps, children's dresses, &c., &c.; Also patterns in crochet, knitting, embroidery, and all sorts of fancy work.
All the stories are original. Among them are
THE BROKEN LIFE.
A COPY-RIGHT NOVELETTE.
By Mrs ANN S. STEPHENS.
And BARBARA'S AMBITION.
A COPY-RIGHT NOVELETTE.
By J. T. TROWBRIDGE.
Single numbers 18 cents. One copy for one year $2.
Call and buy.
H. DEXTER & CO.,
ROSS & TOUSEY,
R. M. DE WITT,
And all periodical dealers.

WE ADVISE OUR FRIENDS TO READ the announcement of Messrs. DAILEY & CO., in the Dry-goods column of this paper, and after that to visit their store No. 631 Broadway.

MERCHANTS HAVING DRAFTS, ACCOUNTS, bills, acceptances, &c., to collect, can have the same attended to promptly, and at a moderate charge, by ADAMS EXPRESS CO.

HOLIDAY SUPPLIES.
CHOICE IMPORTATIONS of
WINES, BRANDIES, etc.,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES
BY THE CASE OR DEMIJOHN.
In order to reduce stock, and retain our employes, the subscribers offer, on the above terms, selections in wood and glass of
SHERRY, MADEIRA, AND PORT WINES,
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for Chapped Hands and Lips, requires no artificial heat in applying, as it dissolves readily when applied to the skin; cures in a few hours, and makes the skin delicately soft and white. Observe the color is "Yellow," and the name, "CAMPHOR CAKE WITH GLYCERINE." TADMAN & CO., 238 4th-av. and 81 Bleecker-st. By mail 25c.

ENGLISH SKATES.—A GOOD ASSORTMENT of Moulson's celebrated Skates, for ladies, gentlemen and boys, comprising all sizes and qualities, with every variety of straps. Also, the Philadelphia Club Skates, Skate Gimlets, satchels, &c. For sale by
W. N. SEYMOUR & Co., No. 4 Chatham-square.

REMOVAL.—DR. HUMPHREYS HAS REMOVED his HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE STORE and Office for consultations from No. 562 to No. 448 Broadway, just above Bleecker-st., where he will be happy to meet all old customers and patients.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, via LIVERPOOL, per U. S. steamer CITY OF WASHINGTON, will close at this Office on SATURDAY, the 15th day of December, at 10 o'clock A. M.
JOHN A. DIX, Postmaster.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BROADWAY CHRISTIAN CONGREGATION, corner of Broadway and 20th-st. Rev. M. CUMMINGS, editor of the *Christian Messenger*, Minister. Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Rev. H. L. HASTINGS will preach SUNDAY MORNING next, the 16th inst., and Rev. J. D. LAWYER, of Coxsackie, N. Y., in the EVENING. Entrance in 20th-st., the first door east of Broadway. Mr. HASTINGS will preach in the EVENING in the 6th-st. Baptist Church, near Avenue C.

TRI-CENTENARY OF THE SCOTTISH REFORMATION.—Religious services will be held and a historical discourse delivered by Rev. JOHN BAUSH, in the United Presbyterian Church, Jane-st., near 8th-av., on next THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in commemoration of the first meeting of the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland, on the 20th December, 1560. A collection will be taken in aid of the Protestant Institute in Edinburgh.

TERCENTENARY ANNIVERSARY OF THE Westminster General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. The fourth and last lecture in the course will be delivered in the West 25th-st. United Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on THURSDAY EVENING, 20th inst., commencing at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. JOHN THOMPSON, D.D., of Grand-st. Presbyterian Church. Subject—*John Knox and his Times.* Tickets 25 cents.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—(NEAR DIVISION-ST.)—The Choir of this Church, assisted by Mr. George Simpson, Mr. G. W. Haselwood, Mr. Baldwin, Mrs. T. J. Cook, and other popular vocalists, will give a Concert, for the benefit of the Sabbath-School, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, commencing at 8 o'clock. Previous to the Concert, the children of the School will sing several pieces, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

THE BASEMENT OF THE NEW METHODIST Episcopal Church, on the corner of 2d-av. and 119th-st., Harlem, will be opened on SABBATH MORNING next, 16th inst., and throughout that day, for Divine service. In the MORNING, Rev. Dr. CROOKS, Editor of the *Methodist*, will preach at 10½ o'clock. In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, Rev. Dr. PERRY will preach; and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, Rev. CHARLES FLETCHER.

THE NEW-YORK UNIVERSALIST'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY will hold a meeting on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, at 7½ o'clock, in Rev. E. H. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway. Addresses will be delivered by Revs. Drs. SAWYER, BALLOU and CHAPIN. All interested in the welfare of this Society are invited to be present. By order of the Committee. G. W. BARNES, C. D. NEWMAN, F. BONNEAU, JR.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—IN 34TH-ST., between 8th and 9th avs., (late in Broome st.) Preaching TO-MORROW, by the pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Lord's Supper will be administered in the morning. This Church will hold a Fair in their basement on the afternoons and evenings of Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 19 and 20.

CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—THE THIRTY-fourth Anniversary of the New-York City Tract Society will be held at Rev. Dr. MACAULEY'S Church, corner of 21st-st. and 5th-av., next SABBATH EVENING, 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. HAGUE, Rev. F. G. CLARK and Rev. S. S. HASTINGS will address the meeting and a collection, with subscriptions for the coming year, will be received.

YORKVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH.—THE Pastor, Rev. J. L. HODGE, D.D., will preach a funeral discourse TO-MORROW at 3 P. M. in the church in 83d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in commemoration of Mrs. Christiana Turner, recently deceased. Also preaching at 10½ A. M., and lecture at 7½ o'clock in the evening. The public are invited to attend.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF the S. S. Missionary Society of Allen-st. Presbyterian Church will be held in that Church (Allen-st., near Grand) on SABBATH EVENING, 16th inst., at 7 o'clock. Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW and Rev. JAMES C. FLETCHER will deliver addresses, and the children will sing appropriate hymns. Friends of the cause are invited.

FIRST-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs. Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW, one of the Missionaries of the Am. S. S. M., will preach in this Church TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. Preaching in the EVENING at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. R. R. THOMPSON. Subject—*The Father.* All are affectionately invited to attend.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. M. OSBORN, D.D., preaches TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING and prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, NO. 29 East 29th-st.—The Home Charity Bazaar, advertised to close on the 15th inst., having received an unexpected supply of useful articles, the sale will be continued on Monday and Tuesday, (17th and 18th,) making reduced prices an object to purchasers. Admission 10 cents.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, PREACHING TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. E. L. JANES, commencing at 10½ o'clock and 7 o'clock. Prayer meeting at 6 P. M. Lecture and Prayer-meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

ON SUNDAY EVENING, THE 16TH INST., a meeting will be held in Christ Church, Brooklyn, (corner of Clinton and Harrison sts.,) in behalf of the American Church Missionary Society. Addresses are expected from Rev. Dr. TYNG, Rev. Dr. ANDREWS, of Virginia, and others.

NOTICE.—REV. WM. J. HOGE, D. D., WILL preach a Sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association of the Middle and North Dutch Church, in the Church corner 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 16. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist Society,) corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. In the Evening the second lecture on "Men of the New-Testament." Subject—*Pontius Pilate.*

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, 2D-AV., between 50th and 51st sts., entrance on 50th-st.—Rev. WM. N. PEARNE, of the Oneida Conference, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW, 16th inst. Services commencing at 4 P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Boys' Meeting next THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE MISSIONARY Association of the Sabbath School connected with the 6th-av. Reformed Dutch Church, opposite Amity-st., will be addressed by Capt. HART on SUNDAY, the 16th, at 2 o'clock P. M. All friends of the Sabbath School cause are invited to attend.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF the Sunday School Missionary Society of the Central Presbyterian Church will be held in the Central Church, Broome-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW, Sunday School Missionary, and Rev. Dr. PRENTISS.

REFORMED DUTCH MISSION CHURCH, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts.—Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH may be expected to preach TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING. Service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. VAN NEST, TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock.

MR. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH AT Ebbitt Hall, northeast corner of Broadway and 33d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING next, at the usual hours. Subject for the Morning—*The Law of Transmitted Life.* Subject for the Evening—*The Church as it Is.*

MISSION NO. 42 BAXTER-ST.—PREACHING TO-MORROW AFTERNOON and EVENING. "*If God be for us, who can be against us?*" Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, D. D., speaks for this Mission next WEDNESDAY EVENING, at the Cooper Institute, at the Concert.

FIRST FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 28th-st., near Broadway.—Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The subject in the evening will be *Henry Kirk White, or Sanctified Genius.* The public are invited.

SKETCHES OF RELIGIOUS LIFE IN ENGLAND.—Rev. D. M. GRAHAM is giving a course of Sabbath Evening Lectures on the above topic in the First Freewill Baptist Church, 28th-st., near Broadway. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., every Sabbath morning.

REV. B. W. CHIDLAW, MISSIONARY OF the American Sunday School Union, will preach in the First-st. Presbyterian Church, in 1st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Friends of Sabbath Schools are invited to be present.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION of New-York, (Union,) will hold their monthly meeting on MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, near 8th-st. Matters of great interest will be discussed.

MEMORIAL CHURCH. — HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverly-place. Rev. Dr. VINTON, an Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, 33d-st., corner of 2d-av. Rev. M. E. WILLING, Rector. Rev. Mr. HOPKINS, Editor of the *Church Journal*, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW, in the Chapel of the Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., at 10½ A. M., by Rev. T. S. HASTINGS., and in the EVENING, at 7½, by Rev. E. MIX.

THE UNPARDONABLE SIN—SUBJECT OF discourse TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at the 20th-street Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th-avs., by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor. Services at 3 o'clock. Sermon in the morning by the Pastor.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st., services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. TO-MORROW EVENING the second of the series on *The Morning of Life* will be given by Rev. MOSES BALLOU. Subject—*Formation of Character.*

DR. SAWYER WILL DELIVER THE fourth lecture on Dr. THOMPSON'S "Love and Penalty," TO-MORROW EVENING, at the Historical Library, in 2d-av., corner of 11th-st. Services in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, Rev. S. A. BAKER, Pastor, worship in Continental Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free and the public invited.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—J. PORTER, D. D., will preach in this church NEXT SUNDAY, Dec. 16, at 10½ A. M. Social prayer meeting at 8 P. M. and preaching at 7 P. M. as usual. Seats free.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. R. M. HATFIELD (former Pastor) will preach in this Church TO-MORROW, Dec. 16, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

DUANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. FERRIS, of the New-York Conference City Mission, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, FIFTEENTH-ST., near 3d-av. Rev. C. P. KRAUTH, Jr., D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., TO-MORROW, 16th inst.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. Subject in the evening, *Peacemakers.*

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-ST., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. E. F. REMINGTON will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH in the Chapel of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner 6th-av. and 41st-st., TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services 10½ and 7 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—THE NEW EDIFICE erected for the Lee-av. R. D. Church of Brooklyn will be dedicated to the worship of God on SABBATH, 16th inst. Rev. GEO. W. BETHUNE, D.D., will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and perform the dedicatory service. Rev. THOS. E. VERMILYE, D. D., will preach in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. The Pastor, Rev. J. McC. HOLMES, will preach in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3 o'clock P. M., and a prayer meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING, Lecture. FRIDAY EVENING, Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited.

PREACHING IN FRENCH, UP TOWN.—Rev. M. FIVAZ, Pastor of the French Evangelical Church, preaches every SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel of the Spingler Institute, No. 5 Union-square. At 10½ A. M. Mr. FIVAZ preaches in the lecture-room of Dr. Thompson's Church, corner of Grand and Crosby sts.

PREACHING IN THE TENT HAVING BEcome impracticable during the Winter, the public are invited to attend at Broadway and 47th-st. Hall. Union Sunday School, at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer meeting at 10½ A. M. Preaching at 7 P. M., and in German at 3½ P. M. Prayer meeting at 7½ P. M. Friday evening.

"DESTRUCTION COMETH, AND THEY shall seek peace, and there shall be none." The Messenger of the coming King of Glory will preach on *The speedy crash of the kingdoms and nations.* TO-MORROW at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—SEVENTEENTH-ST., near 6th-av. Services on LORD'S DAY, (Dec. 16,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, URBAN C. BREWER. Subject for the Morning—*The Man of Sin in the Church.* Subject for the Evening—*The Man of Sin in the Empire.*

SECOND UNITARIAN SOCIETY, BROOKLYN.—Rev. T. J. MUMFORD, of Detroit, will preach on SUNDAY, 16th inst., MORNING and EVENING, at the Chapel corner of Clinton and Congress sts. Services commence at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited.

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES. Evening sermon, last in the course on Christ. Grand Sabbath-school meeting at 3 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON; residence No. 195 East 19th-st. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH, on State-st., near Hoyt. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 in the EVENING, by Rev. WILLIAM HAMMOND. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

THE SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH have removed to the Church in Orchard-st., near Broome-st. Preaching TO-MORROW, by the Pastor, Rev. S. L. FINNEY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

SPIRITUAL CONFERENCE.—SHORT LECTURE by Mr. BEANY, and Circle, TO-MORROW, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at Lamartine Hall, third floor, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av. Admission free.

REV. H. N. HUDSON WILL PREACH IN St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, PLATED WARE
and House Furnishing Goods generally,
AT LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES.

Determined to clear out our Fall importations by the 1st of January, we offer for CASH the largest, cheapest and most varied assortment of goods in our line ever exhibited in New-York, at the following prices that defy competition:

White French China Tea-sets, 44 pieces	$3 75
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White French China Dinner-sets, 149 pieces	28 00
Gilt French China Dinner-sets, 167 pieces	46 75
Richly Decorated French China Dinner-sets 167 pieces	$50 to $115
White China Dinner-plates, the dozen	1 50
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White China Tea-plates, the dozen	1 00
White China Covered Dishes, each	75
White China Soup Tureens, each	2 00
Silver-plated Tea-kettles, each	9 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets, six pieces	19 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00
Silver-plated Teaspoons, the dozen	1 50

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Also, an extensive variety of goods, suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Consisting of
RICH FANCY VASES, PARIAN STATUETS,
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at equally low rates.

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Included are
10,000 DRESSES OF CHINTZ,
WARRANTED FAST COLORS,
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Also,
10,000 dozen Gloves of our own celebrated make, and perhaps the BEST GLOVES IN THE UNITED STATES at this time, at
80 Cents Per Pair.

We offer these inducements only for the reason that we are RESOLVED TO MAINTAIN OUR CREDIT AT ALL HAZARDS.

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351 CURTAIN MATERIALS AT 351
PANIC PRICES.
SATIN DE LAINES $1 50, usually sold at $2 00.
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LACE CURTAINS; NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
GILT CORNICES; VESTIBULE LACE.
BEST FRENCH BROCATELLE.
WINDOW SHADES, buff, white and gold border—made and put up—ALL reduced 20 per cent.
351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, No. 351 Broadway. **351**

359. LACE CURTAINS 359.
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THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,
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LAMBREQUINS, VALENCES,
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SATIN DE LAINES,
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COTELINES and BROCATELS.
Made to order by the best upholsterers.

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At these sales.
Rich Ottoman Velours at 50 cents per yard.
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Rich French Merinos at 50 cents per yard.
Each and every article as above
Cost to import 90 cents per yard.
Rich Paris Delaines at 1s., cost 20c.
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Fine Whitney Blankets at $3.
Manufacturer's price, $5.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
Of every description reduced in proportion.
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RUINOUS PANIC PRICES.
SPLENDID SILKS, OTTOMANS, FRENCH
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At 50 cents, worth $1.
Best FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 cents.
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AT GREAT BARGAINS.

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EAST INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN ARTICLES, and FANCY and STAPLE GOODS, including many SINGLE SAMPLE PIECES of a most novel description, and comprising the most extensive and varied assortment ever offered in this country, well calculated for gifts or holiday presents, wholesale and retail.
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GLOVES, GLOVES, IN GREAT VARIETY.—Also, English hosiery, ladies' and misses' drawers and vests, children's garters, mittens and gloves, infant's merino and knitted shirts and socks. N. B.—Zephyr worsted 12½ cents an oz., Saxony yarns, Alexandre's celebrated Gloves, at EYBERS'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

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1860-61.
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Merrimack and Cocheco Prints.
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Madison (formerly York State) Prints and other styles.
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Flannels, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c., &c.
Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, all the best styles.
A large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, and other Woolens.
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Prices to correspond with the present value of money, and as low as any other house in this market for cash and approved credit. We shall be wide-awake and ready for trade.

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JAMES TUCKER IS NOW CLOSING OUT his down-town store,
NO. 361 BROADWAY,
Of imported Fancy Stock at retail,
FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY.
Paris Flowers, per bunch, 12c., 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.
Feathers, per bunch, 20c., 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, and upwards.
Head-Dresses, 50c., 75c., $1, and upwards.
The above quotations are well worthy public patronage.
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Retail as usual at No. 759 Broadway.

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GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE.
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DRESS TRIMMINGS,
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AMAZED WITH DELIGHT
ARE THE LADIES
AT OUR BEAUTIFUL CLOAKS!
Which, for style, elegance, and cheapness
ARE REALLY UNRIVALED.
Over 3,500
CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS
AT PANIC PRICES!!
None should purchase without calling at
THE CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM
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W. R. ROBERTS.

1,000 HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FROM 25 CENTS TO $50 EACH.
EVERY $5 PURCHASER
Is entitled to one of these presents, which will be on exhibition on Monday, Dec. 10, and distributed from that day up to Jan. 1, amongst the many patrons of the
UNION STORE
OF
ALBERT WISE, No. 185 6th-av.,
First door below 13th-st.

TILLMANS' IMPERIAL
FLOWERS, BONNETS, RIBBONS, &c., &c.
Mr. TILLMAN begs to inform his numerous customers that his store will be closed from 12 o'clock on Saturday until Wednesday morning, for the purpose of preparing for private exhibition on Monday and Tuesday, the 17th and 18th inst., for which Mr. Tillman's customers will receive invitations by card. No. 712 Broadway.

FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY,
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LADIES' FANCY FURS,
at retail, at 50 per cent. below usual prices, after this day.
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222½. A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED offer to the public and their customers in general, their extensive variety of Ladies' Furs, as capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs, sleigh robes, gents' collars and gloves. Also, a large assortment of gents', youths', and children's fancy hats and caps at reduced prices. GOLDSMID & BRONNER, No. 222½ Bowery. **222½.**

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The undersigned offers his stock, comprising a variety of styles, in sable, mink and other choice Furs, low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
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No. 54 Broadway.

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW?—AS THIS question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and Nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class; and, as a result of this effort and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health; and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do RISE UP and bless her; especially is this the case in this City. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are DAILY sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an untimely grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. NO MOTHER has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Try it mothers, TRY NOW.—*Ladies' Visitor, New-York City.*

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack," and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the GOOD Nurse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be a "calling," there will be a COMING. Nature and human society are always self-applying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you GENTLEMEN; Nor does she want to prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your infants in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A nurse of "ten years'" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her, on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure that we will teach our "Susy" to say, "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking, and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical savior of the Infant Race.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, NEW-YORK, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by druggists throughout the world

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOME WANTED.—A WIDOW LADY DEsires in some genteel family to find a home where, for a small compensation, she would make herself useful with her needle, cutting and making children's clothes, or cares of housekeeping. References exchanged. Address A., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young English woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or to assist in the care of children; willing and obliging; has three years City reference from her last place. Call at No. 494 6th-av., near 30th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a respectable young woman, to do the general housework of a private family; she is recommended as a first-rate cook, washer and ironer, and has a good disposition. Apply at No. 94 Henry-st., room No. 6, third floor, rear building.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN active young English woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to care children and do plain sewing, or would make herself useful. Has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTed, a situation as chambermaid and nurse by a respectable young girl; is a neat sewer and is very fond of children, and willing to make herself generally useful; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 212 5th-st., near 1st-av., third floor front room, No. 11, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation, by a young Protestant girl; is desirous of a situation in a private family. No objection to go a short distance in the country; City reference as to character, capability, &c. Apply at No. 129 West 30th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman; is a first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 39 5th-st., near 2d-av., back basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman, as experienced cook; is a good baker; understands all kinds of pastry, soups, game and jellies; has long experience and best City reference; will assist with the washing if required. Call at No. 130½ West 19th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A good, steady girl as cook; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 369 Grand-st., entrance in Monroe-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable and intelligent girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is a competent, economizing and valuable servant, and very highly recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—A SCOTCH WOMAN WITH good reference, wishes a situation in City or country as cook, &c.; understands all kinds of meats, soup, gravy, game, pastry, &c.; also, by a young woman as house worker; is willing to do anything required of her. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOKS, &c.—SITUATIONS WANTED BY two Scotch servants, willing to do the whole work of a house; understand cooking, washing and ironing, baking, &c.; also chamberwork; are not afraid to work. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant girl desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; will be found an excellent laundress and good cook; would do general housework; also, a neat English Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs. Wages moderate.

AS LADY'S MAID OR DRESSMAKER.—A highly respectable and experienced English woman wishes a situation to attend upon a lady, or children, not young; is a good dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing, and would make herself useful. Highest references. No objection to go South. Apply for 2 days at No. 347 5th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE, competent young woman, a situation as laundress; has no objection to chamberwork, and is willing to make herself useful. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-RATE LAUNDRESS desires a situation in a private family: excellent references given. Call, for two days, at No. 178 East 35th-st., first floor, front room, second house east of 2d-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a middle-aged woman as nurse and seamstress; understands taking care of a child from its birth. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 93 4th-av., first floor, for two days.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman; is desirous of obtaining a situation in a private family; is thoroughly competent in the care of children—very fond of children; is of a cheerful and obliging disposition. Apply, for nurse, No. 2½ East 23d-st., corner Broadway and Madison-square.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable, healthy married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, (babe 5 weeks old,) as wet nurse in a respectable family; no objections to the country; is a competent nurse; good City reference; willing and obliging. Call at No. 96 West 40th-st., third floor, back room. Can be seen till engaged.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 10 Amity-place, in the rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGlish seamstress would wish to engage with a few private families to go out by the day, at moderate wages, to do all kinds of family sewing, cut and baste for a sewing machine. Has the best of reference. Address No. 91 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts., or 24 Broome-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A TIDY YOUNG woman, as waitress or seamstress—has 3½ years' reference from last place; one as chambermaid waitress or nurse—18 years in last situation; a Scotch, good cook—1 year; four cooks—7½ and 3½ years, and 14 and 10 months; three general-work girls—4½, 3 and 1½ years; a plain cook and laundress—14 months; a plain cook—2 years; a nurse and seamstress, and chambermaid and laundress—5 years in last situations; all highly recommended. All can be seen at No. 294 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW IN INDIGENCE in consequence of death in her family, would be thankful to get some embroidery on children's clothing; the best of reference. Address MARY B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for ten days.

MALES.

AS CLERK OR PARTNER—TO LAWYERS.—The advertiser, a young man and member of the profession of several years' standing, is desirous of a connection with a practitioner or firm as qualified partner or clerk; reference, if required, satisfactory. A line addressed to A. Y., Box No. 136 *Times* Office, will receive immediate attention.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A RESPECTABLE single young man wants a situation in the above capacity; is an excellent driver and groom; can produce the best of references from his last employer; can do any kind of work about a gentleman's place; wages will be not so much of an object as a respectable home in any part of the country. A note addressed to J. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A YOUNG MAN, with good reference, wishes the above situation; is a good driver and groom; can work in the garden; also, make himself useful about the house; wages not so much an object as a good home. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a respectable single man, English, a situation as groom or coachman, or to look after fast horses. Best of City references; no objections to the country. Address, or call, B. C., care of Fox & Co., saddlers and harness-makers, No. 1,250 Broadway, New-York, for one week, or Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable young man, who is competent and experienced, and having good City reference. Can be seen at No. 750 Broadway, near 8th-av., in the paper-hangers'-store, or address C. B., for three days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS A first-class waiter in a private family, by a respectable single man who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect. None need apply but those in want of a first-class waiter. Address A. M., No. 401 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a respectable young man; has lived with some of the best families in the City; understands his business perfectly; can be highly recommended. Address C. F., No. 190 6th-av., McMacy's grocery-store.

TO MERCHANTS AND BANKERS.—A young man, who for the past four years has been cashier and book-keeper for an extensive manufacturing Corporation in the country, desires a situation as book-keeper, cashier or correspondent in some first-class house. First-class references. Address BUSINESS Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

HARDWARE.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A retail hardware store by one who has been about two years in the wholesale business; is in his seventeenth year, and desires to learn the business thoroughly, and make himself useful. Address J. B. H., No. 84 Marion-st.

A FIRST-CLASS MALE WAITER, WITH good City reference, together with a general assortment of male and female servants, may be had at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway, late Bible House.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, TO-DAY, A BOY WHO CAN write a rapid hand. Apply, between the hours of 10 and 12, at the New-York *Chronicle* office, No. 41 Park-row, Room No. 2, *Times* Building.

A HOUSEMAID.—A GOOD SERVANT WANTED. She must be able to cook, wash and iron well. A pleasant home and a desirable situation secured. Apply, with recommendations, after 10 o'clock to-day, Saturday, to ISSAC SMITH'S SONS & CO., No. 77 Warren-st., opposite Hudson River Railroad Dépôt.

WANTED—SIX MEN FOR STEAMERS, TWO clerks, two salesmen, three porters, two men to drive horses and carts, a clerk for a railroad ticket office, a school teacher for a select school in New-York, four girls to travel with families to Europe and California. Call at No. 7 Chatham-square.

HOTELS.

ASTOR HOUSE LUNCH AND RESTAURANT.—The damages by the late fire having been repaired, the Astor House Bar, Lunch and Restaurant are again opened to the public, whose patronage is respectfully solicited.

ENGLISH FILBERTS, MUTTON, CHEESE hares, Scotch herring, Epping sausages, &c., for sale at the Elizabethan Ale Lunch Rooms, No. 66 Maiden-lane, corner William-st. We live. Ben Honey will superintend the eating department. Hot joints. Ale and porter from the wood. T. RICHARDSON Agent.

SOAP-STONE IN BLOCKS AND SOAP-STONE POWDER of the finest quality, for sale at lowest rates, by J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN wishing first-class accommodations for the Winter, can find them at No. 93 Henry-st., corner of Clark Brooklyn. Pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—WANTED, A PARLOR AND TWO bedrooms for a gentleman, wife, two children and servant, including board, between 14th and 26th sts. and 6th and Lexington avs. Address H. H. D., Box No. 4,138 New-York Post-office, stating terms, &c.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN be accommodated with board in a private family; also a few single gentlemen; house has all the modern improvements; at No. 25 Abingdon-square, 8th-av., next door to Troy-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—EAST SIDE, SEVENTH WARD, at No. 179 East Broadway, at the junction of Canal-st.; one large room and a hall room, with the best of board, on moderate terms, may be secured. The above is one of the best houses in this part of the City.

BOARDING.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS to let in a first-class house, in a private family, to a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen, in 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., No. 33. Unexceptionable references.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, OR a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and the comforts of a home, at No. 79 West 38th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. References required.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM, WITH ADJOINing bedroom on the second floor, can be obtained upon application at No. 51 West 22d-st. Also a large room on the fourth floor.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms and bedrooms to let, with full or partial board, at No. 199 10th-st. The house first-class; location pleasant and convenient to cars, stages, &c.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD can be had at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the vicinity of the Fifth-av. Hotel. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—PERSONS WISHING BOARD IN A pleasant locality, can be accommodated at No. 5 St. Luke's-place.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board in a small private family, where there are no other boarders, and where home comforts can be enjoyed. Location unexceptionable, within convenient walking distance of either ferry, and terms moderate. Apply at No. 207 Clinton-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A WARM, PLEASANT room in a private family (house new) is ready to receive a gentleman and lady, or two good young gentlemen. All the comforts of a home can be had, with fine bath room—hot water. Apply at southeast corner of 4th av. and Dean-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SUITE OF ROOMS in a first-class house, pleasant location, to let, singly or together, with good board, in a small private family, on moderate terms. Fulton-av., second door east from Franklin-av.

BOARD DOWN TOWN.—GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with good board for $3 per week, at No. 391 Greenwich-st., between North Moore and Beach sts. Rooms newly furnished, and each with privilege of fire.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS—IN the Hotel St. Germain, 5th-av., Broadway and 22d-st. Having completed the spacious dining-room added to this hotel, the proprietor is prepared to accommodate families and single gentlemen with delightful rooms and board at table d'hôte. Private tables and meals à la carte as heretofore.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED APARTMENTS, in suites for families, with full board, to let. The most desirable accommodations for single gentlemen. Location convenient to all the stage routes. Unexceptionable references required. Apply at No. 24 University-place, corner of 9th-st.

WANTED, FROM JAN. 1, 1861—BY A a young man—a small, warmed room, on 1st or 2d floor, with gas and partial board, in a respectable private family, near 6th or 8th av., and between Bleeker and 24th sts. Address, stating terms, which must not exceed $5 per week, location, &c., A. B. C., Box 2,442 Post-office.

39 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; house first-class location one of the most convenient. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PARTIAL BOARD for gentlemen at No. 37 Cranberry-st., between Willow and Columbia sts. Large double room, also single room, with water and gas. Situation pleasant, and convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG man and his wife require a front room and bedroom on second floor, with closets attached, between Broadway and 5th-av., above 4th or below 8th st. Address, with full particulars, A. B. C., Box No. 143 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—ANY FAMILY DESIROUS of saving house rent by letting three rooms and private table to a family and servant, apply W. L., Box No. 2,996 New-York Post-office, stating address and terms.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to find a pleasant room with partial board in a private American or German family, between West 12th and 23d sts. Address H. G. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, PLACED IN adverse and embarrassed circumstances, wishes the loan of a small sum of money; an equivalent in board will be given, and reference if required. Address, for three days, Mrs. A. L. D., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHout children, would let two handsomely furnished rooms on second floor, together or separately, to a gentleman and wife, or party of single gentlemen, with board. House has all the modern improvements; location desirable. Call at No. 229 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

TO LET—A SUITE OF PARLORS ON THE FIRST floor, warmed and partly furnished, in a first-class house in University-place, near 12th-st.; terms reasonable. Address Box No. 871, New-York Post-office.

TO LET—A SUITE OF PARLORS ON THE FIRST floor, warmed and partly furnished, in a first-class house in University-place, near 12th-st. Address Box No. 871 New-York Post-office.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, NEAR UNION-square, with gas, grates, bath, &c., to let to two or three gentlemen, in the house of a private family. Apply at No. 85 East 17th-st.

AT NO 52 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., In a strictly private family of adults, a suite of furnished rooms, with full or partial board, to gentlemen or a family, with private table served.

AT NO. 52 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., in a strictly private family of adults, a suit of furnished rooms, with all or partial board, to gentlemen or a family, with private table served.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE, WEST SIDE.—Beautiful suites and single rooms, now ready for the reception of boarders.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN WISHING to find a good boarding-house for the Winter, can be accommodated at No. 157 Bleecker-st., opposite Depau-row.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS KENNEDY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Also, private classes for French conversation and French and English literature, at No. 33 West 24th-st.

PARKER & BERTHET'S
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL and PRIMARY SCHOOL,
No. 23 East 21st-st., corner Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

ELOCUTION IN CLASSES.—THE UNDERsigned will form two additional classes in Elocution for gentlemen, and one for ladies. Applications for membership should be made at an early day. A few students will be taught separately. A liberal deduction from the usual tuition will be made to clergymen and teachers. J. MADISON WATSON,
International Hotel, New-York.

PRIVATE TUITION.—THE ADVERTISER, A graduate of Yale, who has spent some time in Paris in scientific study, and who has already a pupil, wishes for one or two more. Inquire of Morris Ketcham, Esq., No. 60 East 23d-st.; of Rev. Dr. Vermilyea, No. 20 East 37th-st.; or, of John Cleveland, Esq., No. 38 Wall-st.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Apply to Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal, or at No. 45 Fleet-st., Brooklyn, and No. 307 Spring-st., New-York.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN WISHES TO give private lessons to ladies and gentlemen for $3 per month—at residence, $5. Apply to Mr. WAUTERS, No. 19 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Best references, if required.

AS GOVERNESS.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY desires an engagement as resident governess, to give instruction in English and music; unexceptionable references exchanged. Address TEACHER, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

AS DAILY GOVERNESS.—A LADY OF EXperience desires a situation as daily governess. Terms moderate. Apply to Mrs. ROBERTS, No. 121 East 33d-st., after 11 A. M.

FURNITURE.

$100,000 DOLLARS IN
FURNITURE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,
BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR.

Owing to the great decline in our Southern Wholesale Trade leaving us an immense surplus stock on hand, we have concluded to offer the whole

AT RETAIL, AT COST,
For the next 30 days,
At either of our three stores, No. 87 Bowery, No. 483 Pearl-st., and at No. 141 Bowery.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin for cards, &c., No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache Remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALIZED.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Exceedingly," says hi, and upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names, viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*; of hepatic disease, constituting *bilious headache*; of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion Headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue—no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be afther knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget—Och! sure, now, and you've sed it. Here's the quarther and give me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, aither.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated at an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone; the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills; I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing*.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the Prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food? How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea and Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are invaluable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone and vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE
OF THE GALLERY OF THE
FRENCH, FLEMISH AND AMERICAN PAINTINGS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Dec. 15, at 7½ o'clock, at the Galleries, No. 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND-ST., among which will be found the life-size painting of the "Roman Fruit Girl," by F. Augera; the Ship of the Line entering Havana, by F. Melby: the Harbor and City of Amsterdam, by A. Van Beest. Also, fine specimens of Th. Frere, Alfred De Dreux, Manzoni, Delessard, Paul Seignac, I. & A. H. Veron, De Brackelier, Van Sevendonck, Koek-Kock the elder, S. R. Gifford, T. Rondel. The above have been lately received direct from the artists, and will be guaranteed originals.

ALSO,

TWO ELEGANT COPIES OF GUIDO'S AURORA AND CUPID AND PSYCHE, BY ROLLA.

The above are now on free exhibition, day and evening, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M., and from 7 P. M. to 10 P. M.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS, selected by Mr. A. D'HUYVETTER, during a recent visit to the art studios of Europe. Among which will be found the works of

EUGENE VERBŒCHHOVEN, F. DE BRACKELIER,
[illegible] SCHAEFFELS, VANSEVERDONCK,
[illegible]BERT, REEKERS,
[illegible] KOCK, MOERENHOUT,
[illegible]AN, WOUVERMANS,
[illegible] CORNET, SCHAEP, REDIG, BOYNHAM.

[illegible] painting is signed, and most of them bear the GUARANTEE and CERTIFICATE of the artist. To be sold at auction by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on the evenings of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. [illegible] and 20, at 7½ o'clock, at the Galleries of the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. The above beautiful and valuable collection is now on FREE exhibition at the Galleries from 8 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. each day and evening until the sale, when they will be positively sold without reserve.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRST-CLASS ROSEWOOD PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,
costly bronzes, valuable landscapes and historical paintings, elegant marble vases, mosaic marble pedestals, marble statuary, rich silverware, piano-forte, elegant chandeliers, &c., contained in the
RESIDENCE No. 152 WEST 21st-ST.,
a few doors from 7th-av.
The whole to be positively sold without reserve
On MONDAY, Dec. 17, at 10½ o'clock.

The contents of the house consist in part of one solid rosewood parlor suite of seven pieces, covered in crimson and gold brocade; one suite of seven pieces, covered in rich boquet velvet, and one full suite in green silk velvet. All three suites were made to order, and are first-class. Large French mantel and pier mirrors, damask and lace curtains, rosewood etageres, centre and side tables, bronzes, statuary, paintings, rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, elegant hair mattresses and bedding, extension-table, rich silverware, French china, cut glass, portable heater, rich carpets, with everything adapted to a fashionably furnished residence. Sale positive, without regard to weather, and no postponement.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF SPLENDID OIL PAINTINGS.
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
Dec. 18 and 19.

At 7½ o'clock P. M., in the large room in Low's new building, on the corner of Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn. Among the subjects may be found Groups and Figures life size: Historic subjects, Conversational pieces, Architectural and Street Views, in different European cities; Cattle pieces, Marine Views, Game, Fruit and Flower pieces, Landscapes, &c., with a great variety of size, style, subject and finish—the whole forming, it is believed, one of the best collections ever offered in this City.

The gallery will be open daily to ladies and gentlemen, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M., until the time of sale. Ladies attending the sale will have seats provided for them.

JOSEPH SABIN,
AUCTIONEER OF LITERARY PROPERTY,
4th-st., one door East of Broadway.

THIS DAY, and following days, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the store No. 381 Broadway, the entire stock in trade of
DANIEL DANA, Bookseller.
Also, THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the auction-room in 4th-st., and daily, till all are sold, an immense collection of
SUPERIOR ENGLISH BOOKS,
in quantities to suit the trade and private buyers.
CATALOGUES of both the above sales now ready, and the Books on view.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BOOKS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Dec. 17, at 10½ o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.: Valuable private library of books, comprising over 400 volumes of every department, some of which are very rare and valuable, including works on Theology, Medicine, History, Biography, Sciences, &c., &c. A complete edition of the London Punch, from the first number to January, 1860, complete, bound in half calf; also a large number of valuable English books, Court of England under the Stuarts, Don Quixotte, Burynd ott's Memoirs, History of the Jesuits, 3 vols., Burn's Works, Memoirs of Sarah, Duchess of Malbray, Customs and Manners of Ancient Greece, Montrous and the Covenanters, History of the Royal Navy, Pepys' Life and Journal, Memoirs of R. S. Edgeworth, Hudibras, Lives of Distinguished Irishmen, History of Ireland, Memoirs of O'Connell, together with other valuable works unmentioned in the catalogue.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales-room No. 23 Nassau-st.—Mortgage sale of furniture, by virtue of a chattel mortgage made by J. Hartmann and M. Ilch to Christian Holtz, dated April 28, 1860. We will sell by public auction as above, removed for convenience of sale, two American and one French marble bed billiard tables, made by Goote & Roth; also, oil cloths, chairs, mirrors, arm chairs, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, sofas, lounges, chandeliers, tables, curtains, cornices, glass and earthen ware, kitchen ware, &c., without any reserve. Also, a general assortment of other first-class furniture, well made in every respect; also, 9 cases bulbous roots, warranted fresh and choice selections, to be sold without any reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON SATURDAY, Dec. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st. by order of the assignee, the contents of a first class cigar store, consisting of a fine assortment of cigars, smoking and chewing tobacco, meerschaum and other pipes, cigar tubes, snuff-boxes, and also a fine Indian figure, show-cases, cigar and tobacco cases—all of which are to be sold without reserve.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, carpets, oilcloths, hair mattresses, feather beds, gas chandeliers, 200 chairs, cottage bedsteads, being the entire furniture of a family. The whole will be sold THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Dec. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st. Also, 24 patent paint mills. Sale positive.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office, a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, Gas Fixtures, Mirrors, China and Glass Ware, Silverplated Ware, Table Cutlery, &c. Catalogues now ready.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaux, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, wardrobes, book-cases, carpets, mattresses, feather beds, curtains, mirrors, comforts, bedding, cutlery, kitchenware, &c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TARBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 14 and 16 Catharine Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 25th day of October, 1860.
JOEL D. CORNELL,
Administrator.
n17-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OG THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES RYAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at his house, No. 20 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before 29th day of December next.
THOMAS MEAGHER, Executor.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1860.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
No. 1 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1860.

PROPOSALS.—SUPPLIES OF BEEF AND MUTTON.—Sealed proposals will be received until Dec. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., for supplying the Department of Public Charities and Correction with fresh beef and mutton for one year, commencing on Jan. 1, 1861. Specifications for the above, and all information required, will be furnished on application at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 1 Bond-st.

S. DRAPER, President,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
ISAAC BELL, Jr., Sec'y,
Commissioners.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PERSONS OWING MONEY ON PLOTS in Union Cemetery, L. I., will make payment to THOMAS BROWN, Undertaker, on or before Jan. 1, 1860. If not paid by that time, will be sold. By order of Board of Trustees, SANDERS CRONK, Secret'y.
DEC. 15, 1860.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—THE REGULAR Annual Meeting for the election of officers of the Teachers' Association will be held on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, at 7¾ o'clock P. M., at their room in Grand-st., corner of Elm.

All interested in education are invited to attend.
H. W. DUNSHEE, President.
GEO. F. WICKES, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—THE FOLLOWING NOTES HAVE BEEN lost or mislaid:

Aug. J. Brown, due Jan. 26, 1861, $350.
J. H. Gautier & Co., due March 8, 1861, $844 42.
J. B. Beers & Son, due April 13, 1861, $837 50.

Payment having been stopped, all persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. The finder will be rewarded upon leaving the same with T. LEWIS, No. 569 Broadway.

LOST—$5 REWARD.—ON THE MORNING OF the 14th inst., in going from Kent-st., Greenpoint, to the foot of 10th-st., New-York, a DECK PLAN and Plan of Spars and Rigging, on tracing cloth. The finder will receive the above reward on leaving it at the office of the Ship Yard, foot of 10th-st., East River.

LOST—IT IS SUPPOSED IN A 5TH-AV. OMNIBUS, between 35th and Bond sts., a lady's small Gold Watch, made by Vacheron & Constantin, with four holes jewelled; had attached a short chain, with key and two ten-cent pieces. A reward of $10 will be paid, upon its return to No. 50 Bond-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after 2d day of January next, at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. By order
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

NOTICE—PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the Bonds of the
Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company,
Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company,
Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company,
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company,

Are hereby notified that copies of the agreements to be signed by Bondholders, in order to secure the advantages proposed by the plan of reorganization, have been placed for signature in the hands of J. E. Thomson, Esq., Philadelphia; G. W. Cass, Esq., President, Pittsburgh, and John D. Ferguson, No. 35 Pine-st. As the time is limited for the execution of said agreements, immediate attention is requested.
JOHN D. FERGUSON, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years, with interest added, amounts to $521 13. This Bank has received, in 18½ months, from 4,710 depositors, $333,103 57.

INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents, on the 14th day of last July, and has now saved $45 32. A mechanic deposited $5, May 18, 1859, and by weekly deposits, has now in this Bank $312, with many similar cases.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary. President.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. Co.,
CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of twelve Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th December, and open on the 9th of January.
E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1860.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, Thomas Morrell, Esq., was unanimously elected President in place of Moses Tucker, deceased.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INDIANA STATE AGENCY, No. 52 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1860.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS OFFICE will close on the 15th inst., and remain closed till the 3d of January next.
D. C. STOVER,
Agent of State.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL PARTS of the United States and British Provinces, with prompt returns, by HOFFMAN & CO., No. 45 Wall-st., Bankers and Dealers in Bullion and Specie.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR LEASE—Three lots of ground, 75 feet front by 100 deep, in any of the following streets:
Canal, between Centre and Broadway.
Grand, between Centre and Greene.
Broome, between Centre and Greene.
Howard, between Centre and Broadway.
Crosby, between Howard and Broome.
Mercer, between Canal and Broome.
Address, with full particulars, Box 3,664 Post-office.

VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable dwelling-house and two stores, with offices, &c., in the village of Salem, Washington County, N. Y. The property is in excellent condition, and situated together in a central part of the village. The owner, having removed to New-York, desires to dispose of it, or will exchange it for a house and lot in Brooklyn. A part of the consideration can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired. The property will rent well and readily, if the purchaser does not wish to occupy it. For particulars inquire of the subscriber, at No. 6 Wall-st.
CHARLES CRARY.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AND CASH.—1,800 acres of very desirable timbered land in the immediate vicinity of one of the best lumber markets in the Union, together with a large steam saw-mill, nearly new and in perfect sawing order, and several dwelling-houses, offered in exchange for merchandise. A jobbing stock of dry goods preferred. For a large and desirable trade $10,000 to $20,000 in cash will be added. Address, for the present week, JAMES MONROE, 5th-av. Hotel.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—Furnished or unfurnished; lot 25 by 180; house 25 by 50, with an extension; a stable in the rear. The house is supplied with all the modern improvements—gas, water, furnace, &c. Rent of house, $1,000; or furnished, $1,400. May be seen any pleasant day, between 2 and 4 P. M. Apply at No. 63 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, or to T. P. RICHARDS, No. 28 Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

LAND AND CASH.—TWO THOUSAND ACRES of choice land, well located in the States of Missouri and Minnesota, and a few thousand dollars cash, offered in exchange for dry goods. A stock of twelve or fifteen thousand dollars desired. Address (during the present week) JAMES MONROE, Fifth-av. Hotel.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE of all prices and in every part of New-York and Brooklyn, also in every State in the Union.
PETER A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.
N.B.—Also, houses let and rents collected, at 5 per cent.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SMALL house, in a genteel neighborhood in South Brooklyn, for first-class furniture or merchandise. Address FURNITURE, Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON THE NORTH-east corner of 3d-av. and 31st-st.; lot 25x100 feet, with two houses thereon. Inquire of Mrs. DAVIS, 2d-av., between 85th and 86th sts.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE Farm, of 144 acres, within twenty miles of the City, four miles from Glen Cove, and one mile from the steamboat landing at Roslyn, Long Island. The locality is perfectly healthy, free from annoyances of any kind; and, being easily accessible at all seasons, is well calculated for a business man. The land is in good fence, undulating, in a fine state of cultivation, and suitable for any kind of crops. The survey for the projected Branch Railroad runs through it. The buildings consist of a large two story house, 50 by 30 feet; two barns, 44 by 30 feet and 40 by 24 feet; and numerous others, such as cow and sheep houses, wagon houses, granary, cribs, &c. Excellent advantages in respect to roads, water, &c. As a farm it has no superior on the Island, and having an extended front on the turnpike, it can be advantageously divided. Apply to H. W. Eastman, No. 298 Broadway; James C. Godfrey, of William E. Bird & Co.'s, No. 218 Front st.; or to THADDEUS FERTH, on the premises.

FARM AND MARBLE QUARRY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—For sale or exchange, the valuable Marble Quarry at Scarsdale, on the Harlem Road, 20 miles from the City, or about one hour; 64 acres of land, in full cultivation, and partly wood, with the quarry in full working order; saw-mill, stone-cutters' sheds, barns, stables, steam-engines, tools and machinery, and dwelling-houses. The quality of the marble is first-class, specimens of which may be seen in Messrs. Benkard & Hutton's stores in Duane-st., Morgan & Babcock's, corner of Broadway and White-st., and many others in the City. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF 100 acres, 2 miles from dépôt, at Rahway, N. J., about one hour's ride from the City. Large apple, peach, cherry and pear orchard, and other fruits. Well suited to a gentleman doing business in the City. The dwelling is large, and with the barns, are all in good order. Apply to N. C. Bishop, No. 144 Broadway, or address F. WINDSOR, Rahway, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET.—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH 10 acres of lawn, wood, meadow and garden, nine miles or 30 minutes from town—pleasantly situated, in view of Harlem River. A good tenant may have it at a nominal rent till 1st of May, and it may be rented further at a moderate rate. Apply to G. P. PUTNAM,
Publisher, No. 532 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE FOR STOCKS, BONDS, OR DRY GOODS—A pretty country seat, at a dépôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; fine view of Long Island Sound. Everything ready for immediate occupancy; house, chicken-yard, fruit, &c.; 16 acres; $8,000. Communications strictly confidential. Address SOUTH, New-York Post-office.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A handsome brick house,—three stories, basement and cellar—to let, in Brooklyn, until May, with the privilege of renewing the lease. It has Ridgewood water, gas and an excellent range, and is abundantly, though not very expensively furnished; is in a very pleasant neighborhood, and is not more than five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. To a family desirous to commence housekeeping at a moderate rent and expense this is a desirable opportunity. Address AMOR, Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE FRONT ROOM, TWO BEDROOMS adjoining, on second floor, and one bedroom in the attic, of the house No. 50 Vandam-st. Rent $10 per month. Inquire at No. 381 Canal-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO NEW FIVE-story white marble stores on Grand-st., corner of Crosby-st., 150 feet from Broadway. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO let by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

THE ADVERTISER WOULD LEASE FOR a term of years, or purchase, a moderate-sized house, with good stable, and about an acre of ground, in the country, within an hour of the City Hall. Address, stating particulars, NEIGHBOR, Box 177 *Times* Office.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES" direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacié de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases	$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small	9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium	27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

DR. PHILLIPS,
MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND,
Late Medical Officer to the Westminster Hospital,
London,

Treats "strictures of the urethra" on the new plan, without pain, caustic or the knife. Also diseases of women and children. May be consulted at his offices, or by letter.

Office No. 10 West 11th-st., near St. Denis Hotel, Broadway; hours, 10 to 1 morning, 7 P. M. to 8 P. M.; and No. 25 East 27th-st., Madison-av., from 1½ to 3½ P. M., Sundays excepted. Diplomas at office.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored Plates, Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS, INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendent, speedy and permanent treatment of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and astonished multitudes, (numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose,) also certified by physicians, medical students and druggists, who were unsuccessful under the routine method. If you are under any other doctor, and not yet improving, come at once to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain a sound cure, without sickening, reducing or interrupting business avocations. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price $1, with book. Office No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. Open till 10 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

DR. VANHAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Rodgers' Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents. Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholugogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kenedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

From the Courrier des Etats Unis.

DISEASES OF THE EYE.—DR. BODINIER has returned. He was well known as a European oculist before his first visit to America, more especially for his method of operating for cataract, which is now the most successfully used by his fellow surgeons and oculists at Paris. He will devote himself exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the eye and medico-surgical office practice and consultations, at No. 242 4th-av., every morning till 11 o'clock.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Ruptures, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is a certain cure for Spermatorrhea, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest possible boon to woman; unfailing in safety; removing dysmenorrhœa, obstructions and numerous female complaints. Office No. 483 Broadway, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

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TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT., SAVED

The greatest bargains ever offered to the public in New-York. $100 000 worth of groceries, wines, teas, flour, and provisions are now being sold at auction prices, at the great Canton Tea Warehouse.

These are facts! facts!! facts!!! and no humbug,—which thousands can testify. Give me a call, and you also will be satisfied that this is the place to buy your Winter stock of
TEAS,
FLOUR,
GROCERIES,
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Come one and all, great and small. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods from
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.,
New-York.
Goods delivered free in the City.

TEAS FOR CASH.
FRAGRANT
BLACK and GREEN
TEAS,
In ½ and ¼ Chests,
From 25 to 40 cents
Per Pound.
WRIGHT GILLIES & BROTHER,
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WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

ASTROLOGY.

ALL SHOULD CONSULT THE WONDERFUL and mysterious Madam WILSON, as it might save them many misfortunes and give them good luck for life. She tells the object of your visit soon as you enter her room. Her predictions are so true that some ladies may get a little timid, though they need not fear, for she practices nothing but what is reconcilable to philosophers. She is assisted by spirits of ancient Astrologists, of whom she is a descendant. Fee in full, for ladies and gentlemen, 50 cents. Residence No. 189 Allen-st., between Houston and Stanton, over the bakery.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

MADAME CELSTER BLEZENDE IS LOCATED at No. 132 West 19th-st., near 7th-av. Can be consulted on all matters of love, business and pleasure.

MATRIMONIAL.

TWO PREPOSSESSING YOUNG WIDOWS, from the country, both good housekeepers, desire to form the acquaintance of two reliable and honorable gentlemen, not under 30 years of age, with a view to matrimony. No objections to sailing to California. Please address in sincerity, TERESA and CELESTINE, Box No. 186, *Times* Office.

A PERFECT FILE OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES for the years 1858, 1859 and 1860 up to this date, will be sold at less than the value. Address P. O., Box 200 *Times* Office, up to Thursday, 13th inst.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot: to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL:	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. Lang.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE,
ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 5.
The United States Mail Steamer
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, January 5, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments, which, besides other results, tend in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $50.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail February 2.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship MOUNT VERNON, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, L. H. LAYFIELD, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, at 3 P. M.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed, by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, 20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

The MONTGOMERY succeeds, and leaves on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, at 3 P. M.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock M.
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 N. R., foot of North Moore-st. Through tickets can be had for the following places:

To New-Orleans $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.

Agents, SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York.
JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.; SAVANNAH, GA.; AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Semi-weekly U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah Ga., $15; Charleston, S. C., $15; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Memphis, Tenn., $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, Ga., $21; Columbia, S. C., $17 50; Charlotte, N. C., $19. The MARION, Cap. WHITING, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY	Dec. 11
TUESDAY	Jan. 8
TUESDAY	Feb. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE:

To Nassau	$45
To Havana	$50

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

JAMAICA AND NEW-YORK SCREW STEAM PACKET LINE—Carrying the mails—To sail for Kingston, Jamaica, on the 20th of each month.

The mail steamship ZULU, Capt EDWARD GOODWIN, will sail for the above port on THURSDAY, 20th December, from Pier No. 45 North River.

Passage, First Cabin	$60
Passage, Second Cabin	50
Passage, Third Class	35

For freight or passage apply to
WALDEN & BOOTH, Agents, No. 57 Broad-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest, and with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. On and after Monday, Nov. 26, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. Express, and 10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 10 P. M., stopping at all stations. For White Plains 6:15 P. M., from White-st. dépôt, stopping at all stations. For William's Bridge 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., from 26th-st. dépôt, stopping at all stations. For William's Bridge, 11:45 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) from 26th-st. dépôt, stopping at all stations. Returning, will leave Albany 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., East Albany 7:15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train. Albany 11 A. M., East Albany 11:15 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls 7 A. M., stopping at all stations above Tremont. White Plains 6.10, 7:30 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. William's Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations. William's Bridge, 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.:	FROM 31ST-ST.:
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P.M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 4 P. M.	4:25 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 10 A. M. and 4:30, 5:30 and 6:40 P.M.	10:25 A.M., and 4:55, 5:55 and 7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—FALL ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 8, 1860, trains will run as follows, (Sundays excepted,) to New-York: Leaves Sufferns at 7 P. M.; leaves Monsey at 7 A. M.; leaves Piermont 6:30 A. M., 7:30 A. M., 3:35 P. M., and 8:15 P. M. From New-York: For Sufferns at 5 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Monsey at 5:30 P. M.; for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9 A. M., 3:50 P. M., and 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays a way passenger train will leave New-York for Piermont at 11 P. M., stopping at all stations. On Sunday nights a milk and passenger train will leave Sufferns at 9 P. M., and Piermont at 10:15, arriving at New-York at 12:10.
B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:45 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Satday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson st., at 2 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. Orders solicited for anything in our line, which we will supply with promptness, at low prices. Diaries and Daily Journals for 1861, every style of blank book, writing-paper and stationery at retail.

SLOTE AND JANES—STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
TO-DAY, (Saturday,) Dec. 15, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND GALA MATINEE,
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
Mme. FABBRI, STIGELLI, FORMES.
TO-DAY, (Saturday,) Dec. 15, at 1 o'clock,
ONLY GRAND MATINEE,
When will be presented Donizetti's popular Opera of
LA FILLE DU REGIMENT,
(The Child of the Regiment,)
with the following unsurpassed star cast:

Mme. INES FABBRI	as	Marie
Sig. STIGELLI	as	Tonio
CARL FORMES	as	Sulpice

Admission $1. No reserved seats.

Tickets may be had in New-York at the principal hotels, book and music stores, and at the regular ticket offices. In Brooklyn, at Prox's music store, No. 213 Fulton-st., and at Rose's bookstore.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

In answer to numerous requests for a repetition of THE JEWESS, the public are respectfully informed that it will be performed once only during the present season, of which due notice will be given.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
EXTRA NOTICE.
On and after MONDAY NEXT,
CHANGE OF TIME.
Doors will open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7½.
LAST NIGHT
of the
FIVE ACT COMEDY,
called the
MODEL HYPOCRITE.
TO-NIGHT (Saturday,)
THE COMEDY
Includes in its
SUPERB CAST
The following
EMINENT ARTISTES:
Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Blake, Mr Norton, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Floyd, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Henriques, Miss Fanny Morant, &c., &c.
ON MONDAY NEXT
Will be presented for the first time,
A COMEDY,
altered and compressed from the most popular of the works by
MRS. INCHBALD,
the cast comprising the names of Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Blake, Mr. Walcot, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Fanny Morant, &c. &c.
NEW SCENERY and APPOINTMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
in a
NEW ROLE.
NEW ROLE.
TO-NIGHT.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 15,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear for the first time in this engagement in his great character of
IAGO,
in Shakespeare's play of
OTHELLO.

Othello	Mr. Dyott
Emilia	Mrs. Duffield
Desdemona	Miss Ada Clifton

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
J. M. Nixon.........Sole Lessee and Manager.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, 1860,
The great Drama of the
MARBLE HEART.
Mr. and Mrs. CONWAY, Mr. CHAS. FISHER, Miss ATHENA, Mr. A. W. FENNO, Miss KATE FISHER, &c.,
With the Farce of
A REGULAR FIX.
Mr. John Chester, Mr. Martin, Miss Kate Fisher, &c.
On MONDAY EVENING—Mr. EDWIN FORREST will appear as Richard III.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers.........SPALDING & ROGERS.
GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON Dec. 15, 1860,
At 2½ o'clock,
LEVI J. NORTH'S
WORLD-RENOWNED CIRCUS.
SPALDING & ROGERS'
NEW-ORLEANS CIRCUS.
Seagrist & Zanfretta Ballet Troupe.
Dancing Horse Tammany.
Robinson, the great Bare-back Rider.
Moots, George and Henry, &c., &c.
In the Evening, Performance at 7½ o'clock.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 6½. Performances commence at 7½.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, 1860,
The performance will commence with
MAZEPPA.
After which THE FORTY THIEVES.
Concluding with
WHIRLIGIG HALL.

"HOME" CHARITY BAZAAR.
NO. 29 EAST 29TH-ST.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

The Board of Managers of the Home for the Friendless, desiring to make available every suitable appliance for the removal of the debt upon their Institution—now, in effect, reduced from twenty thousand to less than three thousand dollars—and wishing, meantime to provide for hundreds of the needy and suffering who look to them for relief, again solicit the aid and patronage of the friends of benevolence.

Their Bazaar will be opened in the Home Chapel on Monday, Dec. 10, and closed on Saturday, Dec. 15. Contributions of salable goods, packages of provisions, holiday gifts, and especially ready funds, will be very gratefully received and duly acknowledged.

N. B.—Hours of opening and closing, at 11 A. M. and 10 P. M.

NOW OPEN.
THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, NO. 548 BROADWAY.
PAGE'S Great Picture of
"MOSES ON MOUNT HOREB."
Col. THORPE'S "NIAGARA AS IT IS."
ROSSITER'S three great paintings,
"MIRRIAM." "NOAH," and "JEREMIAH."
Open day and evening. Admission, 25 cents.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.
EXHIBITION NOW OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, with 172 Works of American Artists, embracing valuable specimens of COLE, LESLIE, DOUGHTY, INMAN, WOODVILLE, DURAND, CASILEAR, KENSETT, CROPSEY, RANNEY, ELLIOTT, PEELE, BAKER, and others.
Single admission, 25 cents; season tickets, 50 cents.

THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF
PICTURES OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL,
NOW OPEN, DAY AND EVENING,
AT GOUPIL'S,
No. 772 Broadway, corner 9th-st.
Admittance 25 cents.
E. SURVILLE, Director.

DE CORDOVA'S NEW HUMOROUS POEM
On
"THE PRINCE'S VISIT"
Will be repeated at Clinton Hall, on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL,
NO. 663 BROADWAY.
The finest Hall and the best Company in the country, consisting of over 40 performers.
SAM COWELL
Commences his engagement on the 17th inst.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,
NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents.

CINDERELLA,
Painted by J. VAN LERIUS, of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Antwerp, is now on exhibition at
SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to sundown.

HARDINGE'S ART STUDIO,
No. 32 Waverley-place.
HETTY READING THE BIBLE TO THE INDIANS,
From Cooper's "Deer-Slayer."
Admittance on application from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—TO-DAY—GRAND MATINEE—THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT, with its star cast.
MME. FABBRI, STIGELLI, FORMES.

FAIR OF THE WOMEN'S PRISON ASSOCIATION, for the benefit of the Isaac T. Hopper Home, at Clinton Hall, entrance on 8th-st., or Astor-place a little east of Broadway. This Fair and entertainment, for the benefit of the Women's Home for discharged female prisoners will be opened on the EVENING of WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12. The sales will be at store prices. There are many articles of dress for ladies, girls and children, which are well made, elegant, and suitable for the season; also, fancy articles, toys and toilet furniture. An assortment of holiday gift books will be found on the tables. A collection of the celebrated Hingham wooden ware will be offered for sale. This consists of elegant articles made of fine wood, which may serve as toys, or for useful purposes. They come from the only manufactory of this kind of ware in the United States.

Refreshments will be served, as called for by visitors; oysters, coffee relishes of various kinds, tea, fruit, ice-creams, tarts, &c., &c.

The rooms will be open for the reception of visitors on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 7 o'clock, and will continue open on the two following days and evenings, closing on Friday night.

Yourself and friends are invited to attend, and to share in the privileges of helping a good charity in an agreeable manner.
C. M. SEDGWICK,
First Director.
SARAH F. LEGGETT,
A. H. GIBBONS,
Managers.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York.
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 59 West 14th-st., New-York—Open for the reception of pupils. Afternoons for misses and masters; evening for gentlemen. Schools and private classes in families attended. Circulars can be had at the Academy.

BALLS.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL BALL of the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased Firemen, will take place on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1861, at the Academy of Music. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the following officers:
HENRY A. BURR, President,
corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer,
East River Savings Bank.
JAMES F. WENMAN,
No. 146 Pearl-st.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber for rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
SIXTH and LAST DAY of the GREAT CELEBRATION
of the
SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY
of the
FOUNDING OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.
This has been a gala week at the Museum, and
TO-DAY, SATURDAY, Dec. 15, 1860,
the closing scenes of this great festival will be
ENJOYED BY TENS OF THOUSANDS
of the patrons of this their favorite resort for amusement.
SPLENDID PERFORMANCES
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
at 3 and 7½ o'clock, which will include the superb and intensely interesting
OPERATIC DRAMA, MASANIELLO;
OR, THE DELIVERANCE OF NAPLES.
The laughable COMEDIETTA, entitled
A MORNING CALL!
And the singing of Miss DORA DAWSON, the
WONDERFUL DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER,
whose extraordinary musical powers have been the admiration of every listener, as she sings a LOUD and MANLY TENOR and DELICATE SOPRANO, are to be enjoyed.
The TWO AZTEC CHILDREN the WHAT IS IT? ALBINO GIRLS, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, THIRTY MONSTER SNAKES, and the 850,000 CURIOSITIES, from all parts of the world, are to be seen at all hours.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under 10 years, 15 cents. Parquette, 15 cents extra; children under 10, 10 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
A GRAND MATINEE
A GRAND MATINEE
A GRAND MATINEE
will be given
THIS AFTERNOON
THIS AFTERNOON
THIS AFTERNOON
THIS AFTERNOON
THIS AFTERNOON
AT ONE O'CLOCK,
AT ONE O'CLOCK,
AT ONE O'CLOCK.
For the accommodation of
LADIES AND CHILDREN
LADIES AND CHILDREN
LADIES AND CHILDREN
Who wish to see the
SEVEN SISTERS,
SEVEN SISTERS,
SEVEN SISTERS,
SEVEN SISTERS,
SEVEN SISTERS.
Which will be repeated
IN THE EVENING
IN THE EVENING
IN THE EVENING
and
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
WITH
MISS LAURA KEENE
and
ALL THE COMPANY
in the cast.
DON'T FAIL TO SEE
THE LAST GREAT SCENE
The
BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY,
in the
BOWER OF FERNS,
which is the
GREATEST TRIUMPH
of
SCENIC ART
ever witnessed in this country.
Open at 6½ o'clock; commence at 7½.

MUSICAL.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES,
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also, for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

PIANOS—PIANOS.
HAZELTON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG
BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st., near and West of Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL,
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANOS,
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

GET THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
THOMAS H. CHAMBERS'
PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS, from $40 to $400.
8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

BANJO! BANJO!! BANJO!!!—TAUGHT FOR Five Dollars. GEORGE C. DOBSON, the most skillful banjoist in the world, by a new and easy method, enables pupils to become masters of this popular instrument in one course of lessons. Mr. DOBSON will meet pupils at his or their residences. Banjos furnished for practice. Communications not noticed unless real names and residences given. Address Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED TO SUIT THE TIMES.—A fine assortment of magnificent carved and plain pianos, iron frame, overstrung, finished in the best possible manner, and fully warranted; no better opportunity to get a good reliable piano at half its value. No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st., music-store.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—First class, for sale, to let, or sold on instalments, on favorable terms. Superior Harmoniums, one, two, or three banks of keys, from $175 to $400. Cottage Pianos fully warranted, 6¾ octaves, $150; 7 octaves, $175 to $240. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, PIANOS, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the country, at lowest rates. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music-store, No. 329 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES IN ROSEWOOD CASES.—Latest styles at very low prices. Pianos sold on instalments. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains. F. L. ILSLEY & CO., No. 266 Bowery, corner Houston-st.

A GOOD TIME TO BUY A GOOD SECOND-hand or new Piano, or a Melodeon very cheap for cash, or to pay by installments. Good 7 octave pianos to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

A YOUNG LADY HAVING MUCH EXPERIENCE in teaching the piano, and who can furnish the most satisfactory references regarding her ability, has yet a few spare hours to devote to pupils. Apply No. 183 West 20th-st., near 8th-av.

PH. KOMPFF, NO. 204 THIRD-AVENUE near 19th-st., piano-fortes repaired, regulated, hammers new covered, &c. Also, good second-hand pianos, best City make, warranted in perfect order, for sale or to let.

BARBERIE & BLOOMFIELD'S PIANO-FORTES were awarded 1st premium at the late Fair of American Institute, 1859. Manufactory and Wareroom 173 Grand-st., entrance in Baxter. Warranted for 5 years.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON HALL, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of horizontal and upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased.

LECTURES.

HUDSON'S SHAKESPEARE LECTURES.

Rev. H. N. HUDSON will deliver the second of his course of (six) Lectures, at the Hope Chapel, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 18. Subject—*As You Like It*—a critical analysis of the plot and characters, with illustrative recitations. Tickets for the course, $1 50; two persons, $2 50; single tickets, 50 cents. Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

DE CORDOVA'S NEW HUMOROUS POEM
On
"THE PRINCE'S VISIT"
Will be repeated at Clinton Hall, on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents.

LECTURE.—REV. W. H. MILBURN WILL DEliver his celebrated lecture on the *Life and Times of Aaron Burr* in the 1st-place M. E. Church, corner of 1st-place and Henry-st., South Brooklyn, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Dec. 15, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each.

STEAMBOATS

HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY—Winter Arrangement.—The communication between 3d-av., Harlem, and King's Bridge, on the Harlem River, will be regularly kept up, ice permitting, throughout the Winter. The Company's steamer EMILY will run as follows:
LEAVE HARLEM.
6:20, 9, 10:30 and 12 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:15 P. M.
LEAVE 215TH ST., NEAR KING'S BRIDGE.
5:29, 9:50 and 11:15 A. M., and 1, 3:15 and 5 P. M.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

THE NEW-HAVEN NIGHT LINE BY steamer TRAVELER will be discontinued after the 13th inst., until further notice. RICHARD PECK, Agent.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

OVER A MILLION ON FREIGHT.

News from New-Granada and the Central American States.

The steamship *North Star*, Jones, from Aspinwall, Dec. 5, at 12:30 P. M., arrived at this port yesterday.

The *North Star* brings $1,083,213 in treasure.

The California advices of the *North Star* have been anticipated by the Overland Express.

There is no later news from South America.

The revolutionary disturbances in New-Granada remain without change.

From Central America the intelligence is of an unimportant character. Costa Rica, politically and financially, is said to be in a deplorable condition.

We are indebted to the enterprising Express of Wells, Fargo & Co. for papers delivered with great promptness.

OUR PANAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW GRANADA.

NAVAL NEWS—SOUTHERN OFFICERS SECEDING—THE REVOLUTION—INDEPENDENCE DAY IN PANAMA.

Panama, Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1860.

The South American and New-Granadian mails from the interior not being due till to-morrow, I have but little to write to-day.

We have five American vessels-of-war still in port, viz: the flag-steamer *Lancaster*, the steam frigate *Saranac*, steam-corvette *Wyoming*, and sloops-of-war *Cyane*, and *St. Mary's*. The *Saranac* will soon take a cruise as far south as Valparaiso. The steam-corvette *Narragansett* is at Callao. The sloop-of-war *Levant* is daily expected here from the Sandwich Islands.

Lieut. John R. Hamilton, (son of Gen. Hamilton, of South Carolina—he who in 1832 was willing to "go to the death for his sugar,") has resigned his place as Lieutenant in the Navy, on board the flag-ship *Lancaster*, not feeling that he can serve under President Lincoln. He goes home on the *North Star* to-day. It is understood that Lieut. Reginald Fairfax, of Virginia, also signified his intention to resign for the same reason; but as the cruise of the *St. Mary's* is nearly out, he reconsidered his determination, and will not resign until relieved. The health of the fleet is generally good. There is no war-ship at Aspinwall.

We have some straggling reports in by way of Quito in regard to Gen. Mosquera's revolutionary movements in Cauca, in this Confederation, and of the preparations of President Ospina, at Bogota, to defeat him, but nothing entitled to credit. It is thought the British steamer from Santa Marta, to-morrow, will bring something decisive of the operations in Bolivar and Magdalena, on the Atlantic Coast.

David M. Corwine, Esq., has been appointed agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama, made vacant by the election of Allan McLane, Esq., as President of the Company. They are the right men in the right place.

The people of Panama celebrated the anniversary of their independence, the 27th, 28th and 29th of November, with more *éclat* than usual. Two elegant balls were had in the Cabildo, the rooms of which were decorated by the men of the American war-ships, in the most tasteful manner. At one of the balls, twenty-six United States officers were present, including the flag-officer, Capts. Ritchie, Mitchell, and Porter; J. M. Hurtado Intendente-General, and Gov. Guardia were also present, and about sixty ladies graced the scene. On Sunday, bull-fights, fandangoes, and illuminations took place. Everything was conducted quietly and in order, which is greatly due to the care and intelligence of the new Prefect, Señor J. M. Dias.

Theo. J. de Sabla, Secretary of the U. S. Consul, leaves here on the 9th, to carry to Bolivia a treaty lately concluded between that Republic and the United States.

F. W. R.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

NEWS FROM HONDURAS, GUATEMALA, SALVADOR, NICARAGUA AND COSTA RICA.

Panama, Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1860.

The Panama Railroad Company's mail steamship *Guatemala*, from Central American ports, arrived here this morning. She brings dates from Guatemala to Nov. 24, from Salvador to the 26th, Nicaragua to the 30th, and from Costa Rica to the 2d December. The news is unimportant. The *Guatemala* brings 1,464 ceroons indigo, 3,500 hides, $41,000 in specie, and 24 passengers.

From Honduras and Guatemala there is nothing new.

The annual fair at San Miguel in Salvador had closed, but sales were small. There were about 20,000 head of cattle on the ground for the market. The crop of indigo this year is calculated at about 9,000 ceroons, 150 pounds each. First quality brought $1 per pound, 7s brought 88 cents, and inferior qualities $100 per ceroon.

Nicaragua is quiet. Congress will meet on Jan. 1.

Costa Rica is in a deplorable condition. Now that President Mora and Gen. Canas have been assassinated, the leaders of Montealegre's Government, who formerly were kept together from fear of the Ex-President, are divided among themselves, and are plotting against each other. Ex-President Castro, one of the principals of the new set who deprived Mora of power, is at loggerheads with Aguilar and Montealegre—in fact, every man is against every man. A general fear also prevails of war from Salvador. There is not a dollar in the Treasury. Aguilar is tired of advancing the cash for the immediate needs of the State. No credit can be had at home or abroad, and business is completely dead. No one is willing to advance a dollar on the coming crop of coffee; as there is no certainty that labor can be had to get in even the small crop that is expected. Another revolution cannot be far off.

F. W. R.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

A Lot Folly—California for Lincoln—Election Expenses under the Old and New Regimes—Judge Tracy's Will—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

San Francisco, Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1860.

Within a week a remarkable folly has sprouted, budded, bloomed and died here. A Mr. Beideman had widely advertised for sale, in homestead lots, a large tract of sand-hills and chapparel, which lies in the prophecied path of city improvements. On the eve of sale the Board of Supervisors ordered the Corporation Attorney to apply for an injunction restraining it. The property—160 acres—had been acquired by Beideman under the Van Ness ordinance. The injunction is still under argument. Meanwhile, the papers have been arguing the whole subject in their way. The *Call*, a little morning paper, whose cheapness and bravely-paraded pretensions to be the special friend of the people gives it quite a circulation, at length argued itself into the belief that, inasmuch as the Supervisors are the legitimate successors of the old Mexican Ayuntiamento, they inherit the old pueblo right to grant away to actual settlers the pueblo lands. Consistently, they published the form of a petition, and advised everybody who wanted a lot without paying for it, to go in and be rich. A day or two after, it gave the name of a respectable firm of stationers who had the blank petitions for sale. On Saturday the land-coveting people fairly waked up, and commenced petitioning. All day Sunday the respectable stationers kept open door. A queue of men kept pushing up to the salesman, who, as he turned off each, called out: "Who next? Yes, Sir—any particular lot? Very well, Sir, we can give you the number. Write your name there Sir,—fifty cents." Hundreds paid their fifty cents and went off, rich as lords, to "locate" their 50 or 100-vara lot. On Monday it was the same story, from early morning till dark. During twelve working-hours over 4,000 petitions were thrust through the door of the office of the Clerk of the Supervisors. The actual amount of the money-swindle represented by these documents was but $2,000 odd dollars; but, besides that, there was a loss of some 12,000 days and of the people's temper. Fortunately the Supervisors met in the evening, and by adopting unanimously a resolution expounding their position, with reference to the pueblo lands, trod out the folly. A glimpse into these petitions shows how wild the deluded victims of the fever had become. One chap asked for the grant of Montgomery Block. Another asked for the plaza. One asked for Tom Hayes' homestead. One, who could not have known what he was about, was asking for a lot thickly populated with grave-stones.

The election returns for the State straggle in slowly. The vote already in numbers 117,000, and Lincoln is from 700 to 800 ahead of Douglas. Not more than 1,000 votes in addition are to come, and California, beyond a query, has gone for Lincoln.

In San Francisco a new topic—a sort of family quarrel within the People's Party—has sprung into notice. Owing to an oversight in our Consolidation act, it has already been a question when the terms of the municipal officers expired. Though always elected for two years, to prevent accidents, the People's Party have uniformly renominated and reëlected the incumbents at the end of their first year of service. But the luxury was rather costly to the office-holders. Finally the District-Attorney, Harvey S. Brown, who, during the campaign, has been converted from a "People's" into a "Straight" Republican, declines to lay down his office when his successor demands it. Not wishing to make a long story of it—yesterday the new and old District-Attorneys went into court, got a judgment from Judge Norton ousting the old for the new man, and the same day an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. The matter threatened a few days ago unpleasant consequences, but now the prospect is of peace and a speedy settlement.

Before dismissing election affairs, let me add an item which condenses into a paragraph seven years of our local history. The expenses of election in this city in 1854 were $21,660; in 1855 they were $22,920; in 1856, $10,139; in 1857, only $784; in 1858, about the same—I have not the exact figures; in 1859 they were $930; in 1860, a Presidential election, $918! Do you need any more suggestive commentary on the economy of the people's managing their own affairs, rather than intrusting them to a political party?

In all probability, the scheme for a Constitutional Convention is quashed again—for lack of the 58,000 votes necessary to order it. So tumble all the fond expectations of the men who wanted a banking system established, the Supreme Court reorganized, and our slowly settling land laws stirred up from the bottom. It is a happy issue.

On Friday and Saturday last we had an old-fashioned "Norther," a dry storm of wind. While it raged the sky was perfectly clear and the temperature agreeable; but the tide rose high, and the bay rolled like the surf. Some damage was done by the chafing of shipping against the wharves. As soon as the nature of the gale was appreciated all the larger craft hauled off into the stream and anchored, where they could ride safely enough. Up country among the flumes and ditches, considerable loss was sustained.

The result of the elections in the Atlantic States was known in California on Wednesday morning of Nov. 14. Extra papers were issued with such figures as were known in New-York at midnight of election day. The Pony's feat of crossing the Continent in a week's time was duly glorified. Next night the Republicans were urged to illuminate, but their joy did not run to dips. Some fifty houses and shops were lighted up unusually, but unless a man had a new house to display, or a lot of pretty girls to occupy his front parlor, or was bound to have some fat office at the hands of Mr. Lincoln, he let the illumination slide.

The next topic of universal comment was the next Pony's budget of disunion schemes and perils. For the first time it seemed to occur to our people that the South might be mad enough to try on disunion. But twenty-four hours later that possibility had retreated again. Nor did the rumor prove true that Calhoun Benham had gone on to the East with a view to pasturing a herd of fancy Durhams on the grass that would grow in the streets of New-York.

Our Judge Tracy, who died in Lewis County, New-York, last October, may or may not have left much property. On that point I am not informed. But he did leave a unique and curious will. "As to the disposition of my body," he says, "it is my wish that wherever I may die, I may finally be buried near my beloved daughter, in my family lot in Lone Mountain Cemetery, in San Francisco; that my funeral may be attended by some Methodist minister who never apologized for Slavery; and that my brother Masons and Odd Fellows may take part in my funeral services." His MSS. and collections relating to the genealogy of the Tracy family he asks to have sacredly preserved. If his relative, Hon. Reuben Hyde Walworth, will not undertake the completion of the work, he asks that a copy of all his MSS. be made, bound and deposited in the Library of the Connecticut Historical Society. Among the friends to whom he desired keepsakes to be transmitted, he names Geo. W. Curtis.

The Government has tardily taken a step that it should have taken long ago, toward having Lime Point condemned under the laws of California. A jury of Marin County will be asked, next March, to say how much this barren, useless promontory is worth—nothing or $200,000.

A very pretty banner, sent by Mrs. Peter H. Brown and nineteen other Rhode Island ladies, to the Republican Clubs of San Francisco, arrived here about the time we heard that all down East had gone for Lincoln—too late to be begrimed with the smoke of the torches of Wide-Awakes militant. It was, however, received with speech-making and all honors by the flushed victors.

Capt. R. F. Burton, the eminent English traveler—you have heard of him before, doubtless, though to my shame I never did—is in town. An invitation to lecture upon the *Holy Cities* he modestly declines.

A new advertising dodge has startled community and raised the market value of white pups. The proprietor of a superior blacking, by the aid of a stencil plate and a brush of black paint, announces on the broad sides of several white dogs, the brilliancy and economy of his extraordinary invention.

The day after election two newspapers succumbed to inexorable fate, the Douglas and Bell organs. Yesterday, the *Gazette* (Republican) wheeled out of the line of evening papers into the longer line of morning issues. It is a full-bred Republican paper, and must soon die or prove the death of the *Times*, which, through thick and thin, through years of storm and a few months of sunshine, has fought the Republican fight. The editor of the *Gazette* is a new man, Thomas Fitch, who has stumped the State during the late campaign, with universal applause for his eloquence. Washburn, of the *Times*, is one of the Republican electors. He is bound, everybody says, to be Collector of this Port, and killing his paper out will not be an easier task now than years ago, when the job was faithfully tried by his enemies.

Editor Shannon, of the Visalia (Tulare County) *Delta*, foolishly forsook his pen last Thursday, went into a lawyer's office and attempted with a six-shooter to extinguish an enemy, William Gouverneur Morris, formerly of this city. What was the cause of the quarrel is not clear. The shots failing to hit, the editor with his pistol knocked Morris down, and then went into the street. Morris, recovering, went out, and the two fired briskly at each other. Morris' third shot penetrated the editor's abdomen, killing him in twenty minutes.

They are having it a little rough in Arizona. Some three weeks ago Jack Powers, a sporting man well known in these parts, who but a short time before had arrived from Sonora with a large lot of cattle, sheep and horses, was found murdered, his body so shockingly mutilated by the hogs that it was difficult at first to recognize it. He seems to have had a row with his Indian slaves, who cut his throat and ran off with all his valuables. On the 30th of October, Wm. Beattie, formerly Judge Terry's private secretary, was shot dead by his good friend Miller Bartlett. The criminal Judge whom the citizens had appointed during the Summer, after waiting a day or two for some one to enter a complaint against Bartlett, resigned in disgust, concluding that a people who lacked courage to complain, had no use for a Judge or Court. On the 1st of November they had a ball at Pino Alto. While refreshing at the bar there was an affray which cost William Dack, a respectable citizen, his life, and brought three others into peril that threatened to prove mortal. The Provisional District Judge promptly examined the fellows who fired the first shots, and bound them over in $1,000 bonds each. But that was too slow work. The people elected 24 jurors and put Judge Lynch on the Bench. After a brief deliberation the jurors found the following courteous verdict:

"When Walter Taylor and Charles Hampton have recovered sufficiently in the estimation of their physicians to travel, they shall be banished from New-Mexico and Arizona, and if again caught within their limits, be hung. Col. Stesten and Mr. Coulbert are requested to leave the country and not be caught again in either Arizona or New-Mexico."

To this charming picture of Arizona society I can add one other feature only, until the arrival of another mail,—a duel between Henry Kennedy and Sam. Dyer, when neither was hurt, but both, according to the Mesilla *Times*, "showed that they possessed the right mettle for men who desire to live in Arizona."

From Oregon we have not election returns enough yet to know how the State has gone. Nor have we any further particulars of the horrid massacre by the Snake Indians of the immigrants in the vicinity of Fort Boise, where Capt. Dent found twelve of the frightened escapes, perfectly nude—a mother and five children among them saving themselves from starvation by eating the dead body of the husband and father. The Commander of the Department of Oregon had given assurance that vigorous operations against the Snakes would be commenced in the Spring, and meanwhile that protection would be afforded to all immigrants from the East.

GLAUCUS.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. Chauncey Vibbard and W. Tillinghast, of Albany; Judge Hepburn and lady, and Jay Cook and lady, of Philadelphia; J. P. Villalonga, of Savannah, Ga.; and G. W. Kelley and A. K. Yates, of the U. S. N., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gov. Geronimo Amadir, of Vera Cruz; R. C. McKay, Jr., J. M. Chimey and H. Sharp, of California; W. C. Troot, of South Carolina; and F. de Goucouila, of Havana, Cuba, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. Turnley and family, of Chicago; Alderman Crane, of Boston; J. H. Holbrook and lady, of Boston; O. P. Chandler, of Vermont, and J. Cushing, of Baltimore, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Hon. W. H. Seward, of New-York, and C. T. James, of Rhode Island; Col. C. F. Wells, of Pennsylvania; Dr. Sheares, of Philadelphia, and G. W. Grier and family, of Goshen, are at the Astor House.

Capt. B. M. Dove, U. S. N., and Col. J. B. Danforth, of Dobbs' Ferry, are at the La Farge House.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

INCREASE OF THE POLICE FORCE—THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, several bills of small amounts and minor importance were ordered paid.

A report in favor of increasing the Police force to 1,800 men, 100 to be appointed in January, 1861, and the balance before March of the same year. On motion of Supervisor Davis, the report was laid over and ordered printed, together with a communication of the Superintendent of Police, asking for such increase.

The bill of A. T. Stewart, for refurnishing the Court of Common Pleas, amounting to over $1,000, was ordered paid.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Roche, that the judgments obtained by the Attorney to the Board of Excise Commissioners be discharged of record, provided that the County Clerk shall not be put to any costs or expense therein. It was referred for further consideration.

The bill of the Sheriff for the record of prisoners convicted, at fifty cents each. was thoroughly contested and opposed by Mr. Blunt, who stated, in supporting his argument, that the copying of the tax-bills was paid for at one and a half cents per line, which involved intricate calculations, while this statement from the Sheriff, charged at fifty cents per line, was made out in an hour by a boy of 14 years of age.

Mr. Purdy supported the bill, as being fully authorized by law; and he defied any member to produce a bill of Mr. Kelly's which was not perfectly correct, and made in compliance with law.

The matter, which was *ab initio* of minor importance, drew out prolonged and not very friendly debate, in which Messrs. Purdy, Weissman, Blunt, Little and Wood took part, each seeming anxious to have the principle established according to their reading of the law, and was finally disposed of after a very prolonged debate by the adoption of the report, recommending the payment, and the rejection of an amendment offered by Mr. Blunt, to fix the fees for similar services at 12½ cents for each record of judgment.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Suicide of a Southerner.—Coroner Jackman was yesterday called upon to investigate the circumstances connected with the death, on Thursday evening last, of one of the guests of the Metropolitan Hotel. The testimony showed that deceased came to this City on the 19th of November last, and registered his name upon the hotel book as "F. Gurden, Boston." At the expiration of a week he deposited $100 with the book-keeper of the establishment on account of his board, and since that time he had frequently absented himself for a day or two from the house. On Thursday, about 1 o'clock, he summoned one of the servants to his room, and represented that he was very sick. Mr. Leland was informed of the fact, and he sent for Dr. Quackenboss to visit him. The sufferer expressed an unwillingness to receive medical attention, stating that he had taken chloroform and a large quantity of arsenic for the purpose of ending his life. He also said that he had fully made up his mind to die, and that the reason why life had lost its charms was because a lady to whom he was engaged in marriage had discarded him. He positively refused to give her name, however. Deceased was about 30 years of age, and he had, on several occasions, represented to persons about the hotel that he came to this City from Alabama, but he told the physician that he was from New-Orleans. He died about 9 o'clock in the evening, having positively refused to take anything in the way of an antidote to the poison. Drs. John Beach and Christopher Weltje made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, finding the internal organs much diseased, and in the stomach a large quantity of arsenic.

Suicide of an Unfortunate Man.—Thomas Cahil, a man 28 years of age, residing at No. 126 Clinton-place, died late on Thursday night from the effects of a dose of laudanum, which he had taken for the purpose of self-destruction. Coroner Jackman held an inquest upon the body, when it transpired that deceased had been in a depressed state of mind for a few weeks past, because of his inability to procure employment. He went home about 8 o'clock on Thursday evening, and taking a seat by his father, he said that he had come to say "good-bye" to his friends as he had taken poison, adding that he had purchased the laudanum three weeks before, and had deliberately made up his mind to die. A physician was sent for, but his services proved unavailing. A *post mortem* examination was made by Drs. Beach and Weltje, and it resulted in the discovery of laudanum in his stomach, in sufficient quantity to produce death.

Sudden Death of a Servant of Gen. Washington.—On Thursday afternoon a colored woman, named Hannah Carroll, died suddenly in an apoplectic fit at No. 59 Thompson-street. She had lived in this City for the past 20 years, but it is said that she was born in Washington, and was once in the service of the first President of the Republic. She has long been known to many persons in this City as "Granny Carroll, Gen. Washington's cook," and it was her boast that she had been employed by him, in that capacity, during his second term in the Presidential office. She also professed to have often seen the distinguished personages whose names figure in the annals of the Revolution, and every Summer it was her practice to visit the large hotels in search of charity from Southerners whose ancestors she is said to have known. For a number of years she has lived in the family of a poor colored woman named Williams, at the place where her death occurred, supported by contributions from those familiar with her history. Notwithstanding her great age, she retained all her faculties unimpaired to the time when the attack which caused her death came on.

Gardner's Dashaway Temperance Club.—A grand Temperance meeting will be held this evening, at the Fourth Ward Reading-room, No. 26 New Bowery. Good speakers will address the meeting. The Pearsall family will be present, and sing some of their Temperance songs. Those who sympathize with this most excellent and beneficent movement should not fail to give this meeting the benefit of their presence.

Benefit Lecture.—Rev. W. H. Mulburn is announced to deliver a lecture this evening in the First Place M. E. Church, South Brooklyn, on the life and times of Aaron Burr. The lecture is to be delivered for the benefit of one of the Church associations.

Police Reports.

AN UNGRATEFUL KNAVE.

Detective Farley yesterday arrived in this City from St. Louis, Mo., having in custody Constantine Maugenet, a Frenchman, whom he had arrested in the latter city on a charge of larceny. It is said that about two months ago, from charitable motives, Rev. Father Lafonte, of the Twenty-third-street Catholic Church, took the prisoner into his service. Among the duties assigned him was that of cleaning the church, and in doing his work he ascertained where the plate, used in the sacramental rite, was kept. The temptation to steal it proved irresistible, and about four weeks since he packed it up and fled to St. Louis, taking in addition to the church property about $800 of his reverend benefactor's money. It is also said that before he left the City he procured several gold watches from dealers in William-street, upon the plea that Father Lafonte had sent for them. When Officer Farley reached St. Louis he had no difficulty in arresting Maugenet, whom he found clothed in rags, and representing to benevolent Catholics that he was desirous to obtain funds for the purpose of going to his friends in New-Orleans. In this way he had managed to collect a considerable sum of money. In the prisoner's possession was found six of the gold watches, and a portion of the money which is said to have been stolen from Father Lafonte. He is now locked up at Police Head-quarters.

ARREST ON A CHARGE OF ARSON.

John McGern, a clerk in the store of John H. Pool & Co., No. 13 Water-street, was arrested on Tuhrsday, by Detective Tiemann, on a charge of having attempted to burn his employers' place of business. On Tuesday evening last, a porter working in the store adjoining that of Messrs. Pool & Co., observed a light burning in the cellar, and he called McGern, who was alone in the building, to inquire what caused it. McGern replied that there was no light there; but the porter insisted upon looking, and he found a piece of lighted candle sticking in a barrel of fat. The prisoner explained the occurrence by stating that it must have been carelessly placed there by a man to whom he had just sold some goods. Next morning his employers missed sixteen barrels of grease from the store, and he stated that he had sold it for $315, to P. Hennessey, of Twenty-sixth-street, near Avenue D., but that he had lost the money in crossing one of the Brooklyn ferries. A search for Hennessey resulted in showing that no such person lived at the place mentioned, and the young man's employers suspecting that he had stolen the property, and attempted to burn the store to destroy the evidence of his dishonesty, caused his arrest. He was held for examination.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Brooklyn Academy of Music.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS—REPORT OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE—TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS MORE ASKED FOR THE ACADEMY TO BE OPENED EARLY IN JANUARY.

A meeting of the stockholders in the Academy of Music was held, last evening, in the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-street. An organization was effected by electing Mr. Peter C. Cornell Chairman, and Dr. A. C. Hull Secretary. There was present some seventy-five of the largest stockholders. The Chairman said the object of the meeting was to receive a report from the Building Committee. Mr. A. A. Low, Chairman of that Committee, then came forward and read the following

REPORT.

At the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, the Building Committee were directed to prepare and submit to the stockholders a statement of the cost of ground, building, fixtures and furniture, a memorandum of the stock subscribed and paid for, together with an estimate of the amount required to complete the undertaking.

As entire accuracy cannot be obtained before the work is wholly done, and the bills of the various mechanics have been rendered and approved, it is thought to be sufficient for present purposes to present the following memorandum, viz.:

Contract with John French, mason, and his bill for extra work	$55,200 00
Contract with T. Reeve & Co., and bills for extra work	37,900 00
Stage Carpentar	4,400 00
Stone Cutter and extra work	21,265 00
G. Hesler for seating	10,500 00
Scenery	4,000 00
Plumbing	2,150 00
Gas Fitters	1,500 00
Furnaces	1,250 00
Painting	4,850 00
Iron fence	700 00
Gas fixtures	2,000 00
Lightning rods	180 00
Architect (part payment in stock)	5,000 00
Cost of ground	41 000 00
Paid for drainings	350 00
Taxes and assessment	1,059 90
Insurance	1,317 33
Sundries, including rent of room for scene painter	1,260 58
Taxes to be paid	850 00
Estimated cost of curtains for boxes	1,200 00
Printing and small bills	130 00
Total	$198,071 31
Less interest received on moneys loaned temporarily	1,113 47
Total	$196,958 34
Estimated as necessary to cover incidental expenses in fitting up assembly room, flooring of parquette, purchase of 100 tons of coal, carpets, &c.	3,041 66
Making an aggregate of	$200,000 00

The amount of subscriptions paid and unpaid, including those made by architect, mechanics and tradesmen, deemed reliable, $180,000, leaving a deficiency on a final settling up of the business of $20,000.

When we consider that in addition to the cost of the ground and the building thereon, the foregoing estimate includes $4,800, lost by the falling of the roof, two years' taxes on the property, $1,317 38 for insurance against fire, an assessment of $600 or $700 for sewerage, an iron fence costing $700, and a considerable outlay for iron, gutter and stone-work, deemed to be necessary for the security and good appearance of the building, the stockholders will be prepared to share the gratification experienced by the Board of Directors in setting before them so successful a result.

In assuming the loss sustained by the falling of the roof in June last the Building Committee have followed the dictates of their own judgment, guided by a sense of justice to the mechanics who would have otherwise been the sufferers. In stocking the house with appropriate scenery, in preparing, furnishing and decorating the Academy of Music for immediate use, the Board of Directors have been obliged to yield to the necessities of the case, incurring various charges, and not inconsiderable in amount, which in an undertaking so novel to them all they could but imperfectly estimate in advance.

From the beginning to the end they have never for a moment lost sight of the principle upon which they started, of discharging their engagements in full.

The Building Committee have given valuable time and thoughtful attention to the work throughout the whole course of its progress. They are not conscious of any mistakes, nor do they know of any changes that could be made advantageously with the limited means at their command.

The public will soon be heard either in praise or condemnation, and they calmly await its judgment, and not doubting the public approbation.

Meantime, the object of the present meeting is to determine how the pledge of the Directors is to be fulfilled. They refrained from making any appeal to the proprietors before the extent of their wants could be determined, because they have never doubted that the community would honor any further claim they might have to make, with the same promptitude and cheerfulness with which subscribers have met previous calls. Bad, unexpectedly bad, as the times are, the Board of Directors do not doubt even now, that this satisfaction for their humble toil will be accorded them—the satisfaction of saying to the public at the opening of the Academy of Music, that the bills have all been paid or provided for.

For the $20,000 still required to complete their engagements, the Board of Directors rely upon the following, viz.:

Receipts at the opening of the building, say for a net sum of	$7,500
Upon additional subscriptions	12,500

There are many persons who have hitherto subscribed $250 for stock that may be expected to increase their subscriptions to $500, in view of the privilege thus received, and many persons are known to take an interest in the work who have not subscribed at all.

The responsibility of seeking out those who, from diffidence or other causes, have failed to come forward hitherto, must necessarily be assumed, this evening, by those who are present. Failing to acquire the full amount in the manner above suggested, the Board of Trustees ask authority to assess upon the stockholders *pro rata* any small deficiencies.

They would rely in this case upon a voluntary compliance of a very large share of the stockholders, and would apprehend no difficulty in regard to the few who would fail to accede, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, to so reasonable a proposition.

It will be obvious that the whole cost of the building would, by means thus suggested, be represented by a less amount of stock than the actual cost, and dividends will be correspondingly increased in amount.

The propriety of the limitations contained therein is such as to preclude the necessity of any explanations, as the revenues of the building may be much enlarged by leasing it for purposes not originally contemplated in the act of incorporation.

At the opening of the Academy every one is expected to pay, and in this decision a cheerful acquiescence is assumed on the part of all who are interested in the success of the enterprise.

The report was accepted and adopted, and some $4,500 additional stock was taken, when the meeting adjourned.

Highway Robbery.—On the night of the 11th instant a man named John Fox was knocked down in Tillary-street, and robbed of a watch and $11, as he alleges, by three men named Shanley, Gaulea and Brummigen. Patrick Shanley, one of the accused, was arrested yesterday and fully identified. He was committed for examination.

Large Amount of Stolen Property Recovered.—On Thursday night Officers Latinville and Murphy recovered at the house of Adam Heur, on River near Harrison-street, a large quantity of stolen property, valued at several thousand dollars. Heur made his escape from the premises as the officers entered.

MATTERS UP THE HUDSON.

Capsizing of a Sloop.

ALL-NIGHT EXPOSURE OF THE CREW—TWO MEN BADLY FROZEN, ONE FATALLY.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning a sloop was observed lying capsized in the Hudson River, near Irvington, about forty rods from the shore. She lay with her mast pointing down the river, a part of her stern being the only part out of water. Seated upon the stern were three men, huddled together and apparently frozen to death, as no movement was discernible. Clinging to the mast was another man, over whom the waves had washed all night. The weather was bitter cold, the thermometer ranging about eight degrees above zero. In many places on the mast the ice was two or three inches thick.

When the unfortunate men were discovered, every effort was made to rescue them from their perilous situation, and two boats filled with men started for the wreck and took them off. Two of them were found insensible, and the others almost so from the intense cold. Their names are: Ward, captain; Brewster, the mate, and William Moore. The name of the other one our reporter could not learn. Ward is the brother of Joshua Ward, the champion oarsman of America, and he, as well as Brewster and the unknown man, resides in Newburgh. Moore is from Oswego.

Having arrived on shore, they were conveyed to the Hudson River Railroad station at Irvington, and medical assistance was procured. Ward and Brewster were found to be but slightly injured, and after a short time were able to walk about.

Capt. Ward states that the vessel was from Newburgh, was named the *Garret Demarest*, and was on her way to New-York. About 9 o'clock on Thursday night, when nearly opposite Irvington, she was struck by a flaw of wind and instantly capsized. The hands narrowly escaped death by climbing up the stern of the vessel, when the unknown sailor was washed overboard and clung to the mast. Upon their rescue some time elapsed before Moore was restored to consciousness. Both his legs were badly frozen, and his recovery is considered doubtful. The young man who was washed overboard was frozen so badly that he cannot live. He was in a shocking condition, both legs being frozen perfectly black. Soon after being rescued he commenced foaming at the mouth, could utter nothing but groans, and remained in this state up to 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon—the latest account. The Captain and mate returned to Newburgh yesterday morning, while the two injured men yet remain at Irvington. They are all young men, from 20 to 30 years of age.

The Weather on the Hudson.

NAVIGATION STOPPED.

From Rhinebeck to Albany the Hudson River is frozen over, rendering navigation between this City and Albany impossible. Between Rhinebeck and Poughkeepsie there are large quantities of floating ice; between Poughkeepsie and Newburgh, but little. A steam propeller, with barges in tow, on her way to Albany on Thursday, was unable to proceed beyond Poughkeepsie. The steamer *Manhattan* started from Poughkeepsie yesterday morning for Rondout, plowing her way through the ice. The weather during the past few days has been very cold. There has been very good sleighing at Poughkeepsie and above for nearly two weeks.

Steamboat Clifton Burned.

LOSS FROM TEN TO FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

About 6 o'clock on Thursday night, as the steamer *Clifton* was on her way to the City, loaded with produce, and when near Rhinebeck, her upper deck was discovered in flames. All efforts to extinguish them proved of no avail, and in a short time, so rapidly did they spread, that the crew had to leave the vessel to her fate. She burned for nearly an hour and a half, and was completely destroyed to the water's edge. She was loaded very heavily and this was her last trip for the season. The fire broke out near the smoke-stack, and it is supposed that the hay on the upper deck caught fire from falling sparks. Everything on board was destroyed except eight live hogs, which were picked up by the crew of the Rhinebeck ferry-boat. All hands escaped without injury.

It is said she had the largest freight of the season. On board were two hundred dressed hogs, several live ones, number of cattle, several tons of hay, and other produce for the New-York market. The *Clifton* was insured for $10,000 in New-York Insurance Companies. She was owned by Messrs. Shaver & Greene, of Barrytown. When the *Armenia* was disabled last Summer, the *Clifton* took her place as a day boat between this City and Albany.

Another Sloop Capsized.

RESCUE OF THE CREW IN AN EXHAUSTED CONDITION.

The sloop *Jenny Lind*, of and from Stamford, Conn., for this City, was capsized on Thursday night, at 10 o'clock, when off Sunken Marsh, above Hell Gate. Some men working at the Railroad dépôt, at Port Morris, heard them calling for assistance, and informed Mr. Wm. Kees, who launched his boat, and succeeded in saving all hands, in a nearly exhausted state. One of the men was not fully resuscitated until this morning. Considering how cold the night was, they no doubt would have perished but for the intrepidity of Mr. Kees. The sloop has since been righted, and the water got out of her.

Terrible Case of Suffering.

A MAN SEVEN DAYS WITHOUT FOOD OR FIRE.

A German shoemaker, named George Merkelin, who kept a shop in a temporary building in Garden-street, Hoboken, which was formerly used as a coal office, has been missing for the past two weeks, and his shop during that time has remained closed. Some of Merkelin's friends, becoming alarmed at his unaccountable absence, applied to Constable Haybeck, of Jersey City, to hunt up the man if possible, or to ascertain if any accident had befallen him, or if there had been any foul play.

The Officer has made diligent search for the past three days, but without gaining any tidings of his whereabouts. Yesterday, Constable Haybeck concluded to search the shop, and accordingly applied to Chief of Police McDonough for a permit to do so. He procured the assistance of a locksmith, who picked the lock. Upon entering they discovered Merkelin stretched out upon the floor, without any covering, and apparently lifeless. They turned him over, and upon examination found that he was still alive, although very much emaciated and unconscious. After considerable effort, Merkelin was partially restored to consciousness, when he stated that he had been there for the last seven days, and during that time he had tasted no food and had no fire or bed-clothing to keep him warm. He gave no reason for shutting himself up in that manner, but it is thought that he was taken ill and was unable to assist himself or to call for assistance. Chief McDonough made arrangements to have him properly cared for, but his recovery is considered doubtful. Merkelin is a single man and occupied the little shanty alone.

[Advertisement.]

FIRE IN THE NORTH!

WHAT HERRING'S SAFES ARE DOING!

Dundee, Yates County, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1860.

Messrs. Herring & Co., 251 Broadway, New-York:

Gentlemen: The Safe in the great fire here on the 27th was the same one you sold me two years ago. It was the $60 size, and is now owned by Fred. Smith, jeweler. It was in a three-story brick building, in the hottest part of the fire, and was in the fire twelve hours. When they got it out he was much excited, and poured water on it for a long time to cool it. When cooled off, it was cut open by a blacksmith, as the Safe was so much heated it could not be unlocked with the key, and he found his jewelry all safe—watches all ticking, and bank-bills all right. I have a $5 bill in my pocket that was in the Safe at the time. The brass knob of the door was melted off; some of the jewelry was slightly damaged by steam, but this, I think, was caused by the water thrown on the Safe to cool it.

Yours, truly,
D. E. BEDELL.

FIRE IN THE SOUTH!

HERRING'S SAFES WILL SAVE THEM!

Albany, Geo., Dec. 3, 1860.

Messrs. Herring & Co., New-York:

Gentlemen: I have been using one of your Patent Safes, which was purchased by Mr. Crummey some three years ago. The Safe has recently passed through a large fire here. The fire was so hot that it burnt off one of the handles. The lock could not be unlocked with the key, so we were obliged to cut the door to pieces in order to get inside. On opening the Safe all the money and papers were safe. The covers to the books melted off, but the writing and figures were all plain and good as before the fire.

Will the Safe, if repaired, be good for another fire?

Yours, respectfully,
L. C. SHAW.

Herring's Patent Champion Safes—the most reliable security from fire now known—can be purchased only of

HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., New-Orleans.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

[Advertisement.]

The Crisis and Secession.—Nobody would think there was trouble in the "American Camp," if they would look in at Barnum's Museum, either afternoon or evening, and see the smiling, happy faces, and hear the merry laughter of old and young, over the great showman's novelties and amusements. The great performances this afternoon and evening, with the rare novelties at all hours, will be sure to attract great crowds. See his advertisement.

[Advertisement.]

Ball Up.—Splendid skating at the Central Park. Skates from 25 cents to $25, and, in fact, everything in the Skating line, (except ponds,) in boundless variety, and suited to all ages, sexes, tastes, and purses, at the "*Central Park Skate Emporium.*"

Conover & Walker, Hardware Dealers, No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.

A large lot of choice English Skates just received by the *Asia*.

[Advertisement.]

The New-Years' Hat.—The great topic of conversation during the past week, in all the fashionable saloons, has been the "New-Years' Hat." just issued by Knox, whose tact and taste are never at fault. The grace, lightness, beauty, and air of peculiar distinction which characterizes this "latest style" are the themes of universal admiration, and stamp it the hat of the season.

[Advertisement.]

Edward H. Dixon, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Those wishing to present to their friends their Photographs for a Holiday Present, could not get a more suitable or finely finished style of portraiture than the Ivorytypes made by

J. Gurney & Son, No. 707 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Coughs, Colds and Hoarseness are now in every family. Parents beware! These are the first steps towards consumption. There is but one reliable remedy—Holloway's wonderful Balsamic Ointment. It never fails. Try it.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Friday, Dec. 14.

Cotton—Market steady; sales to-day 13,000 bales, at 9¾c.@10c. for Middling; sales of the week 57,000 bales; receipts of the week 61,500 bales, against 90,500 bales in the corresponding period last year; decreased receipts at this port 123,000 bales; do. at all the ports 212,500 bales; exports of the week 56,000 bales; total to date 547,500 bales; stock 340,500 bales. Molasses, 21c.@23c. Flour steady at $4 37@$4 62 for superfine. Lard, in bbls., 9½c. Coffee steady; prime, 11¾c.; sales of the week 10,750 bags; imports of the week 9,500 bags; stock 39,000 bags, against 41,000 bags last year. Freight on Cotton to Liverpool ⅝d. Sterling Exchange 95@98, and do. with bills of lading 90@93. Sight Exchange on New-York ¼@⅜ discount.

Baltimore, Friday, Dec. 14.

Flour firm; Ohio and City Mills at $4 75; Howard-street, $5. Wheat steady; red, $1 10@$1 20; white, $1 20@$1 42. Corn active; new white and yellow, 40c.@48c.; old, 58c.@60c. Provisions dull and nominal. Lard 10½c. Coffee dull, at 13c.@14c. Whisky dull, at 17½c.@18c.

Cincinnati, Friday, Dec. 14.

Flour quiet at $4@$4 10. Corn active at 33c. Whisky firm at 14¾c. Hogs in light supply, held higher, and demand moderate at the close—the best were offered at $5 40. Mess Pork, $14 50. Lard held at 9c. Sight Exchange on New-York firmer, but not higher, at 1½ ⅌ cent. premium.

Mobile, Thursday, Dec. 13.

Cotton—Sales, to-day, 5,000 bales, at 9½c.@9¾c. for Middling, the market closing steady.

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *City of Washington* will close this morning at 10½ o'clock.

The German mails by the *Saxonia* will close this morning at 10½ o'clock.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship North Star, from Aspinwall.—H. D. Gough, Dr. Adelberg, Capt. J. McGowan, Capt. E. Howes, Hy. Wilkins, W. B. Dameron, R. Bayerque, U. Bayerque, M. Dubroca and lady, Col. Gibbs, Capt. Floyd Jones, U. S. A., J. H. Thomas, Francis Thomas, Leopold Thomas, P. D. Headley, Capt. Burton, U. S. A., H. Kleim, J. Stamper, T. Stich, A. P. Phipps, Mrs. John Morgan, George Battersby, J. W. Paschal, Josiah Morris, Dr. McChesney, A. W. Janes, P. P. Whitehill, M. Berwin, B. Triest, R. H. McKay, J. D. Patterson and brother, Mrs. E. F. Mason, Mrs. Sarah Logan, R. C. Mason, E. H. Clayborne, G. Cahn, F. H. Stewart, A. Anger, Alex. Neill, Geo. Parker and lady, B. F. Tomb, B. Tomb, Mrs. S. B. Smith, N. Ehle, Mrs. L. Lutcher, J. D. Frisbie, J. H. Wilbur, Hy. Sharp, Mrs. H. P. Ross, B. Harris, H. B. Baker, N. Grayson, G. Amador, F. E. Barney, H. Pettingill, P. C. Vanhorn, N. A. Chandler, Chs. Ordway and lady, H. L. Simon, Capt. Dexman, lady and daughter, Alfred Brant and lady, Lieut. Hamilton, C. Bartwell, W. Knight, J. Jack and 430 in second cabin and steerage.

Dec. 14—*In steamship New-York, from Bremen, &c.*—G. J. Bechtel, L. Gerne and lady, Capt. M. F. Maury, U. S. N., Mr. Villandre, C. Alexander, H. F. Browsen, G. Rening.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 17 | Sun sets.. 4 34 | Moon sets ... 8 00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 58 | Gov. Island. 10 47 | Hell Gate.... 12 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Dec. 14.

Cleared.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Jeffrey, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Steamers Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Thomas Swarks, Grumley, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick; Artisan, Chance, Baltimore, ——.

Ships Mercury, French, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Silesia, Williams, Liverpool, H. J. & C. A. De Wolff; R. Mallory, Lester, Valparaiso, Fabri & Chauncey; Berlin, May, Antwerp, Funch & Meincke; Canova, (Br.,) Hayes, Liverpool, Wm. T. Frost; Frank Hayne, Randall, Liverpool, C. C. Duncan & Co.

Barks Choice, Sullivan, Cork, Thos. Richardson & Co.; Whistling Wind, Haviland, Aspinwall, C. & E. J. Peters.

Brigs B. Bradbury, Miller, Cienfuegos, Brett, Son & Co.; Eliza B., Jackson, Ross Island, A. Smithers & Co.; E. Remington, Smith, St. Mark's, Brodie & Pettes; Blackfish, Fairchild, Washington, D. C. Murray; Wildman, (Hol.,) Dreist, Cork, for orders, Funch & Meincke.

Schooners Caroline, Fox, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; E. C. Teller, Sillia, Wilmington, J. W. Elwell & Co.; E. Treat, Weston, Boston, master; Martha Hickels, Sawyer, Bermuda, Smith, Jones & Co.; Zoe, Potter, Bristol, S. Kenny; S. Gilman, Crowell, Boston, S. W. Lewis; Henry May, Hover, Philadelphia, Jas Hand; Excelsior, Talbot, Bermuda, McCall & Frith; Z. Snow, Jones, Remedios, R. P. Buck & Co.; Petrel, Nelson, St. Kitts, Smith, Jones & Co.; A. B. Hays, Robinson, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; H. P. Cushing, Pettengill, Thompson & Hunter.

Arrived.

Steamship New-York, (Brem.,) Von Santin, Bremen Nov. 25, and Southampton 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Gelpcke, Keutgen & Reichert. Dec. 1, lat. 50, lon. 20 47, passed packet ship C. Grinnell, hence for London. 2d, lat. 49 15, lon. 26 44, passed steamship Bremen, hence for Bremen. Has had continual westerly gales the entire passage. Arrived off the Battery at 2:20 A. M.

Steamship North Star, Jones, Aspinwall Dec. 5, at 12:30 P. M., with mdse., mails and passengers to D. B. Allen. Has experienced northerly gales the entire passage, with a heavy head sea. Off Cape Maise, spoke Fr. brig Liberia, for San Domingo, which reported her Captain dead.

Steamship Potomac, Watson, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Patapsco, Vale, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master.

Steamer Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Penguin, Williams, Providence, with mdse to Isaac Odell.

Ship Flying Mist, (of Boston,) Linnell, Baker's Island Aug. 14, via Hampton Roads 1 day, with guano to J. B. Lord. In the Pacific, from lat. 50 to 57 S., had nothing but calms; crossed the Equator, in the Atlantic, Nov. 22, in lon. 40. Is anchored on the Bar.

Ship Criminal Rathbrand, (Pruss.,) Nebendahl, Liverpool 83 ds., with coal to A. Wendt & Co. Had heavy W. gales the entire passage. Had jib-boom carried away, lost and split sails, stove bulwarks, and sustained other damage.

Bark James E. Ward, Tibbetts, Pensacola 12 ds., with yellow pine to J. E. Ward & Co. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. W. and N. N. W. gales.

Schr. Elijah Sheldon, White, Bucksville, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to B. Blossom & Son.

Schr. E. C. Johnson, Lockwood, Newbern, N. C., 2 ds., with naval stores to Dibble Bros.

Schr. E. Lyneparent, Scarborough, Berlin, Md., 2 ds., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Hattie Love, Williams, Chincoteague 2 ds., with corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Gallego, Smith, Richmond 2 ds., with flour and tobacco to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Samuel N. Smith, Weeks, Baltimore, 2 ds., coal.

Schr. A. C. Reeves, Lovell, Philadelphia 2 ds., coal.

Schr. Lydia Ellen, Allen, Egg Harbor, with wood.

Schr. Obion, Merrill, Elizabethport, with for Boston.

Schr. Josephine, ——, Stamford, Conn., in ballast.

WIND—During the day, N. W., and fresh.

Sailed.

Ships Daniel Webster, for London; Racer, for San Francisco; Panther, for Liverpool; R. Mallory, for Callao; John Porter, for Liverpool. Barks Oraville, for Bristol, England; Maraval for Barbados. Brig A. Hopkins, for Mobile.

By Telegraph.

NORFOLK, Dec. 14.—Arr. in Hampton Roads, bark Partheon, from Liverpool, bound to City Point; ship Amos Lawrence, 100 ds. from San Francisco.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 14.—Arr. ships J. G. Richardson, and C. L. Preble, Mobile; Gen. Newall, Liverpool; Orphan, Key West.

Miscellaneous.

Schr. Wm. Penn, Capt. Joseph Hammond, from Port Jefferson, with oak wood, arrived yesterday, and when off Pike-street, East River, at 12½ P. M., was run into by steamer Patapsco, and sunk. The captain and crew were saved. The schooner was subsequently taken in charge by Officer Thomas Nesbitt, of the Harbor Police, and hauled alongside the wharf.

The steamship Florida, (previously reported returned, having been in collision,) has discharged all her dry cargo, and it has been reshipped on board the Alabama, which sails to-day, (Saturday.) The wet cargo still remains on board. The F. will be taken on the Sectional Dock on Monday morning.

Fayal, Nov. 12.—The Brazilian bark Carolina, from Paraibo, bound to Liverpool, put into this port previous to the 12th, leaky. The French ship Oliver, from St. Domingo, for Liverpool, put in here Nov. 8, leaky. (By letter.)

Foreign Ports.

Aspinwall—Arr., Nov. 24, Am. brig Scotland, New-York; Am. brig John Stevens, New-York; 25th, Am. brig Indus, Philadelphia; 26th, Eng. brig Martha, New-York; Am. bark Nazarene, Baltimore; 29th, Am. steamship North Star, New-York; Am. bark Citizen, New-York; 30th, Eng. schr. C. V. Carey, Carthagena; Am. brig Ganges, New-York; Dec. 2, Am. bark Ganges, New-York; Am. schr. Two Boys, Jacksonville; Eng. schr. Fire Fly, Portobello.

Sld., Nov. 24, Am. steamship Northern Light, New-York; 25th, Am. schr. S. B. James, Minatitlan; 30th, Am. bark Nimrod, Kingston.

In port Dec. 5, barks Indian Queen, Giles, dischg.; Lenox, Cole, ready; Arethusa, Hoodale, ready; Nazarene, Peters, dischg.; Citizen, Smith, waiting; brigs Scotland, Luscombe, dischg.; John Stevens, Milliken, do.; Ganges, Dearborn, do.; Two Boys, do.; Roanoke, Long, ready; Arabella, Lindsay, dischg.; Indus, do.; Martha, (Br.,) do.

[PER NORTH BRITON.]

Arrived from New-York—Castor, at Queenstown; August, at Bremen; Minnie Miller, at Marseilles; Manchester, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New Orleans—Oliver, Moses, Naples, Wurtemburg, and Globe, all at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Lorenzo, at Liverpool.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The immense stock of Winter Clothing at EVANS Extensive Clothing Warehouse is now being sold at cost.

WHY?

BECAUSE

Money is worth three per cent. a month.

Wool is gone down thirty per cent.

Cotton is gone down thirty per cent.

Labor is gone down tremendously.

THEREFORE,

Clothing can be sold at cost of manufacture, and money made by it—by investing again.

READER,

If you have any idea of economy and its attendant blessings, call at EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., before purchasing your Winter Clothing. Your example will lead others, thereby compelling other establishments, after a while, to reduce their prices. (Have no pity on them—they all can sell at cost, and make money by the operation.) Thus you will confer a benefit on the community at large, and yourself in particular.

THE PUBLIC

are invited to call and examine this immense stock, whether they buy or not.

EVANS', 66 AND 68 FULTON-ST.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

FOR A PRESENT—RICH VELVET BONNET—You cannot do better. Call and see our large assortment of rich Bonnets and Children's Hats, cheap long Feathers, Flowers, &c. Wedding Bonnets on hand. Morning Bonnets at Mrs. N. BINNS' Millinery store, No. 413 Canal-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH GAS, BATHS, &c., to let to single gentlemen, in 13th-st. near 6th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No 30 East 13th-st.

THE PEOPLE'S MEETING, AT NO. 187 BOWERY, EVERY SUNDAY. Subjects on the 16th: At 3 P. M., *The Doctrines of Secession.* At 7 P. M., *True Political Ethics.* Discussion free. Platform free to all.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH, THE TRANCE Medium, will speak at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY NEXT, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M.